The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Opinions and Feeling of the People of Georgia.

Discussion of the Congressional Reconstruction Measures.

The Crops Planted and the Prospect of Harvest.

Condition of the People in the State of North Carolina.

Relics of Barbarism in the Way of Stocks and Whipping Posts.

Inside Views of the Nature and Character of the Freedmen.

Gen. Steedman's Official Investigation with Regard to the Blacks.

The Freedmen's Bureau and the Nature of Its Operations.

GEORGIA.

Feeling of the People, from a Southern Standpoint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbus, Ga., Saturday, April 21, 1866.

It would seem from the aspect of this place and the surrounding country, that everybody, with the exception of some freedmen and freedwomen, had consulted the Northern Philosopher who gives an infallible way to get rich for the small sum of twenty-five cents postal currency, which way is imparted in the following pithy, but rather profane language: "Work like the devil, and don't spend a —— cent." All are busy about something; some, like Martha, about many things, and all are working hard and not spending many cents, for the forcible reason that they have not many cents to spend.

This city is one of considerable trade, and must, when the millennial time arrives—"when things are set right again"—be one of the largest commercial towns in the South. While the negro troops were stationed here there was a good deal of disturbance in consequence of the many outrages which those sable sons of Mars thought proper to commit where ex-rebels were concerned. But now that the muskets and bayonets have white men at the end of them, all is as quiet as a Summer sea, the municipal authorities and the military authorities fraternizing in the most amiable and satisfactory manner.

In those days when "the right of a State to secede from the Union" was widely believed and widely advocated there were few places where that right had more earnest and able advocates, or more of them relatively to the population, than in this capital of Muscogee County. There is no place, therefore, where the radical searcher after the "embers of rebellion" might more reasonably hope to find said embers in a satisfactorily smouldering and blaze-threatening condition. But he would be sadly disappointed, and he would say so if he told the truth. I have seen and talked with many who were firm believers in the above-mentioned right, and who proved their faith by hard works of four years' duration, and nowhere do I find a more sensible, practical, uncomplaining acceptance of the situation, or a more loyal determination to go ahead cheerfully, casting no "longing, lingering look behind," and looking to no contingency which might, could, would, should or ought to happen, by which all or any of the lost advantages or rights may be restored and satisfaction obtained for present suffering. So far as can be gleaned from the published *excerpta* of the Council of Fifteen, it is plain that they apprehend or desire to believe that the loyalty of the South is like the gift enterprise jewelry—make believe—and that while the people are quiet, law-abiding and inoffensive, they are meditating the most diabolical plots, looking forward to a general off-shaking of laws, and thirsting for the opportunity to give he Yankees fits. They seem to argue that the people are too well-behaved to be sincere, and that their very patience is an offence, because it is too exemplary. The radical ragpickers who are poking about here with their hooks and baskets, hook greedily and stow away chucklingly every little scrap, no matter how loathsome, which they think will help to strengthen this belief, and transmit it eagerly to their employers. I do not claim the gift of Asmodeus, and have never tried to look through the roofs, or pry out the secret thoughts of the people. But I have had abundant means of judging their temper and spirit, their hopes, aspirations and opinions, and if there are rebels still in existence, a rebellious spirit yet rife, or indeed any of the fell thoughts, designs and purposes which are daily announced and described, and for the defeat of which the most violent precautionary measures are recommended, I have been unable to find them. Ex-rebels are thick as blackberries, but of live rebels of to-day, who would overthrow the Government with delight at any hour of the day or night, burn Boston, reëstablish Slavery, repudiate the national debt, make New-England redeem all the Confederate bonds, &c., &c., there are none in these parts out of the Lunatic Asylum, whither I have not yet pursued my inquiries after information.

As I have already said, more than once, those who engaged in and sympathized with the Secession movement and the consequent war for independence, acknowledge defeat, and accept the judgment of the Court of last resort as final. They express no repentance because they feel none. They believed they were right. They used every effort to make their belief prevail. They failed, and there is the end of it. They went to law believing their title was good. The Supreme Court has decided against them and they surrender the property, pay up the back rents, issues and profits, and do not want to renew the controversy. It ought not to be expected that the people should bow the knee, incline the neck and whiningly cry *peccavi*, or affect a fondness for their conquerors which no sensible man can suppose they feel. A man may be a perfectly loyal citizen of the United States, and yet refuse to admire Mr. Sumner, of Boston. He may understand and obey the Constitution and laws in their letter and spirit, and still belive that domestic Slavery *was* a good institution; and he may be a purely benevolent, entirely inoffensive Christian, and yet object to social equality with the negro. Men and nations may be subdued in battle, and made to accept other institutions and other laws; but it is folly to expect to strike down their prejudices by the sword, to trample out their natures, and run them all through the moulds of the conquerors. Compulsory regeneration is nonsense. Love and affection and friendship for the North and Northern men, taken as a mass, have taken as yet very shallow root, and if some more efficient fertilizers are not adopted than Sumner's Phosphate of Negro Suffrage and Stevens' Bone Dust of Freedmen's Bureau, they will not flourish for a long time. But the solid, practical, honest, reëntry of the people into the Union; their intention to obey the law, pay their share of the debt, do everything they can to promote peace and good neighborhood, are facts which cannot be radicalized out of existence because they stare you in the face and are as plain as the Chattahoochee, flowing placidly under the window whereat I write.

If Mr. Johnson's reconstruction plans had been adopted and carried out with good will, the material and social prosperity of both sections would have been long since secure, is the universal opinion here, where the answer and the conundrum—"Why is the President like the Mountain Sorato?" "Because he is the greatest of the Andies,"—is universally and enthusiastically accepted as true.

The people are really earnest to do right, avoid controversy, and finally be let alone. Lest there might be any misconception as to the effect of the President's Proclamation, Gov. Jenkins has just issued an official explanation of its meaning, in which all concur, though it is not near what most expected.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto is still debated by those who have time and leisure, and most people look for another bill giving the negroes the right to vote. Hope of conciliatory measures from Congress, nay, of just treatment, has fled "long, long ago," as the stupid song says. I would that it existed, and that there were grounds for it. Every measure passed by Congress in relation to this country has been marked from end to end by every species of aggravation and insult, and what is the result? Alienation, wider and more marked than when Lee and Johnston surrendered the Confederate armies.

It is marvelous that the majority do not see (I fear it is because they will not see anything but their passions) that these eleven States cannot be always downtrodden and kept out in the cold; that the time must come when the neither-in-nor-out system must end, and the doors of Congress must open for twenty-two Senators and fifty-eight Representatives, acting as one man, between whom and those who now triumph in power to the injury of the whole South, there will be a gulf which no science can budge. Hang, burn, confiscate, banish and exterminate, if necessary, was one policy. It was possible, because backed by bayonets sufficient to execute it. But when that was not adopted, and not even advocated but by some preachers—followers of the Prince of Peace—the only course left was conciliation, clemency—peace in word and deed.

The crop is about planted. I have seen nothing and heard less to change my former opinions as to the present and future of this year's cotton crop. On the contrary, I have both seen and heard much to confirm me in the belief that if anything I have been too sanguine. The freedmen are doing about from a half to a third of the work of former times, and if they do not go below this during the Summer and Fall, there will be very general content. Northern Georgia is very nearly depopulated of negroes. They have generally migrated to the rich cotton lands of the Southwest—Alabama or the Mississippi Valley. Land owners there are preparing for an immigration of white settlers, to whom they will sell or rent their lands in small parcels of 100 to 150 acres; and they promise themselves very favorable results from this plan, which is ready, all but the settlers. White immigration societies are being formed, promising "a great influx of foreigners," and engaging to supply labor of all sorts—men at $150 and women at $100 per year, with $10 fee to the society and $15 traveling expenses of the Hibernian or German servant, to be repaid out of the wages. A friend of mine, who was applied to for an order for these fresh importations, said he would wait, and could probably suit himself after somebody else had paid the fee and the advance for travel. A sensible slaveocrat. QUONDAM.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Feeling of North Carolinians—Matters Improving—Effect of the Civil Rights Bill—Charges Against the Bureau Officers—Labor Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wilmington, Monday, May 7, 1866.

After two weeks spent in traveling through tar-huldom, in company with Gen. Steedman and Gen. Fullerton, on their inspecting tour, I think it safe to say that the feeling of the North Carolinians toward the Government is improving. I was in this State when Johnston surrendered, and have watched everything connected with her political restoration very closely. Every one knows that North Carolina was "dragooned" out of the Union, and was probably more loyal to the Federal Government than any of the other rebellious States. Notwithstanding this, however, there were many ebullitions of bad temper on the part of her citizens during the three months immediately following the surrenders, and there have been occasional indications of disaffection since then. With the quiet that has succeeded the great storm, the people have become more pacified, and are gradually reassuming their old condition. The citizens were despondent at first. The freed slaves, they thought, would not work; they had no money, provisions were scarce, and ruin and desolation stared them in the face at every quarter. Confiscation was expected, and punishment for their participation in the rebellion. Everything looked dark and gloomy. Now, however, affairs have become more settled, and they are reassured by the magnanimous policy of the Administration. The war taught them to respect the power of the Government, and its leniency will teach them to love it. That they love the Government now is not wholly true, but they willingly submit to its rule, and are peaceable and quiet citizens once more. They have settled down into the pursuits of peace, and, with here and there an individual exception, quietly accept the present condition of affairs.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passed Congress, will be the occasion of conflict between the State and Federal authorities here, unless the State laws are modified, as it gives the freedmen more privileges than the present statutes entitle them to. They are allowed to testify in all causes where they are interested, and with the exception of rape cases are punished exactly the same as white men. Notwithstanding the fact that it was the intention of the Legislature to prevent the execution of the negro code until after the withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau, colored testimony is received in all the Criminal Courts of the State now, jurisdiction in such cases having been transferred to them by the agents of the Bureau. This will be regulated, however, when the Constitutional Convention meets again, which it does on the third Monday of this month. It is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in the State that through a blunder of the Legislature negro testimony can be legally received now, for they abolished the old code, and in enacting a new one indefinitely postponed the time when it should take effect. Therefore there being no statute law to direct the Courts they are obliged to fall back on the usages of common law.

Public whipping, branding and cropping are the prescribed modes of punishment for larceny here, and old-fashioned stocks are to be seen in nearly every Court-house yard in the State. A white woman can neither be branded nor cropped under the law, but may be whipped. Barbarous as this punishment may seem to a stranger, it is inflicted on white and black alike, and a short time since a white thief in Raleigh suffered under a punishment of thirty-nine lashes, tied up side by side with a freedman, who received an equal number. There is no Penitentiary in the State, although I believe the late Legislature did make provision to build one.

The Bureau affairs in this State seem to be somewhat mixed. Nearly all of the officers connected with it are interested in plantations, and with the exception of Salisbury, where Col. Cilley acts as Superintendent, there has been considerable complaint by citizens of both colors. As in the case of Virginia, it is apparent that where good officers have had charge, good feeling has followed, and all classes have been benefited. There are altogether thirty-six commissioned officers on duty, ranging in rank from Colonel and Brevet Brigadier down to Second Lieutenants and Chaplains. Added to this there are nine acting assistant or contract surgeons, twenty-six hospital *attachés*, and nineteen civilian agents, clerks and employes. There is good ground for complaint that even this large number is insufficient to carry out the objects of the Bureau under its present organization, inasmuch as some of the officers control districts embracing several counties, some of which they are unable to reach.

The universal testimony of the whites has been about the same as in Virginia. They generally accord in the statement that the tendency of the Bureau is to antagonize and alienate the two races instead of bringing them together, although many of them admit that in the state of transition from Slavery to Freedom the blacks would not have been fairly dealt with without some such agency. The opinions of the best men in the State, as elicited by the Commission, are that a gradual withdrawal of the Bureau will be productive of great good. Some of them admit that a Federal agency will be required to protect the freedmen against the poor whites; but they all claim to entertain more sympathy for their former slaves than Northern men possess, and assert that their Courts are now ready and willing to do them justice.

On the other hand, the freedmen claim that the majority of the whites of North Carolina have reluctantly admitted their freedom, and would, if they had the power, reënslave them. They do not as a general thing fear the intelligent classes of the community, but they think the influence of the poor whites, through their votes and natural inclination, will result in cruelty and oppression toward them. In short, the interviews with both classes in North Carolina have elicited the same expressions of feeling and sentiment as those in Virginia.

In Newbern Gen. Steedman visited one of the African churches, when a committee was appointed to confer with him in the presence of the congregation, which probably numbered a thousand. The women were seated in the galleries after the Jewish fashion, while the males occupied the main body of the building. Seven smart men controlled the meeting. They were barbers, hotel servants, and men who had always associated with the whites more or less intimately. One of them was employed as a clerk by Capt. Seeley, of the Bureau, and they were all evidently the friends of that officer. While they were making their statements it became apparent, from the manner of the audience, that they were not doing the subject justice. The ex-slaves have a peculiar style of bowing their heads upon their hands and assuming an air of patient submission, when they are not pleased, and this was noticeable in every part of the house. The meeting lasted for some hours, the only point of interest elicited being an opinion that the military could more satisfactorily control the freedmen than the Bureau. The speakers were all very earnest in their protestations of desire to work, and one of them demanded suffrage as the only remedy for their present evils.

In the evening of the same day, Gen. Steedman was waited upon by a delegation of blacks, who called themselves "onlarned wid out stake and ridered shirt collars," and they made some horrible disclosures of maltreatment by Bureau agents in the Trent River settlement, just opposite Newbern. It seems that a man named Fitz, who has been acting as civilian Superintendent, and claiming authority from Capt. Seeley for his cruelties, has practised the most inhuman barbarities on the poor blacks there during the past six or eight months. The rumors of his misdemeanors at last became so loud as to attract the slow attention of Capt. Seeley, who ordered an investigation, which resulted in a recommendation, by a court of inquiry, for Fitz' dismissal. The evidence proved conclusively that he had sentenced prisoners, confined for trivial cases, to bury small-pox dead, and had kept others in jail while their families died from neglect. He also imprisoned children for playing on Sunday, and hung men up by the wrists, placing thorns under their feet, in such a manner as to cause them the most excruciating agony. He is a young man, of probably about 25 years, possessed of little brains, and consequently failed to win the respect or confidence of the freedmen under him. His sharp nose, cold, grayish-blue eyes, and puritanical drawl, betrayed his hypocritical nature at a glance. He hails from Chicopee, Mass., and claims to be a Christian. He told Gen. Steedman that "these things had preyed upon his soul," and feared more than anything else the publication of his crimes in the newspapers. He earnestly protested that he had done nothing except by the authority of his superior officer, Capt. Seeley.

The settlement, over which this gentle offspring of witch persecutors ruled, is situated on the banks of the Trent, directly opposite Newbern, on the property of Ex-Gov. Morehead. It contains about three thousand inhabitants, who live in about eight hundred small huts, constructed of slabs hewed from soft pine and other timber, obtained from the surrounding country. The small-pox has raged within its limits to a fearful extent during the past Winter, carrying off hundreds of victims, many of whom were buried without coffins, Fitz refusing to furnish them. At one time there were five thousand people there, but it was thought best to break up the village. Fitz has very nearly accomplished that purpose. It was intended that $1,000 per month should be obtained from the settlement, and consequently each head of a family who occupied a hut was taxed fifty cents, each horse and cart $2, each store $5, and each fishing-boat $2, for that period. In case the house tax was not paid the delinquent was imprisoned, and an additional fine of $4 50 imposed before he was released. If the delinquent was a married man his wife was generally sent to jail in his stead. When the boat tax was not paid, the boats were confiscated and hauled up on the beach to dry and rot in the scorching sun. In like manner houses and stores were confiscated and closed.

The colored schools there were in a flourishing condition, and would have been largely attended had it not been necessary for parents to keep their children at work, in order to be able to pay their taxes. The teachers are intelligent ladies from the North, and having the love and confidence of the people, were the victims of petty annoyances from the angelic Fitz. Their school-houses are mere sheds, notwithstanding the comparatively immense revenue obtained from the oppressive system of taxation. They had been closed for some time on account of the small-pox, but are now in successful operation again.

The fines imposed by Fitz upon freedmen brought before him in his judicial capacity were in keeping with his heartless disposition. One old man, who had informed a neighbor that Fitz' police were after him, was made to pay sixty odd dollars and costs. It is well known that the freedmen, during their Slavery, considered it a point of honor to assist runaways of their own color, and this old man did not appreciate the fact that he was doing wrong to anyone. Notwithstanding the heavy taxes and fines, Fitz' cash-book only showed receipts of four and five hundred dollars per month. His salary was $75, and he dressed very well. He required freedmen traveling in the country at night in his district to have passes, and it was stated that he had sold three prisoners to planters near by for three or four months' labor. He tore down houses on which taxes were not paid, or imprisoned the occupants. His power was omnipotent in his district for cruelty.

The most affecting scene I ever witnessed was one in which an old colored man, bent nearly double with age, his head white as the driven snow, and his shining black skin shriveled like parchment, figured as spokesman for a delegation of similar characters, who waited on the Commission. The old man said that early in the war he came into our lines at Little Washington, and "lived for many days on five cents a day, making shoes. I done bought a ginger cake in the mornin' for breakfas, dinner and supper. I has two sons in de Yankee service. I done told dem to go, and if dey passed away from earf in battle, I'd bress God for de chance to lose dem. I'se a Union man from head to foot, and de Northern people is my people. I'se neber drawn but two rations. My ole hands is broke in de arms, but I can live by myself, and am no spence to anybody." His manner—a paradox of humility and independence, bowing and gesticulating with the grace of a natural orator, and with language hardly intelligible—gave peculiar force to his words, particularly when he referred to Bureau officers with "two faces under their hats—one for we poor onlarned creatures, and one for de boccra." The tears started from his eyes as he told us of "Yankees with Southern principles," and how they had abused and kicked him "sif I'se no better than a dog." This old patriot, for he was nothing less, gave us more information about the rascality of the section in which he lived than all the delegations put together, and did it merely because he wanted to protect the Government which had freed him from bondage. He had been led by his former masters to believe that social and political equality would come to his race with the victory of the Union arms; but had sense enough to fully appreciate the responsibilities of freedom, when at last he had gained it.

There is no doubt but what matters are rapidly improving in the old North State, commercially speaking. The citizens generally complain of the scarcity of money, but from the number of improvements going on I do not hesitate to say that their complaints are to a considerable extent unfounded. All along the lines of the railroads over which we have traveled, new buildings were being erected, fences built and signs of renewed activity were gratifyingly evident. In the cities, trade, except in agricultural implements and solid materials, was very dull. Newbern, the most active business place in the State, gave evidence of prosperity in an intelligent Board of Trade, mostly composed of Northern men, and a steam fire-engine, purchased by Northern merchants there. The old citizens, too, exhibited considerable energy, and had resumed their old business avocations, cheerfully submitting to the changed condition of affairs. It was apparent that considerable animosity existed between the Northerners and Southerners; but to an unprejudiced observer it was obvious that the fault was not confined to either side alone. The Northerners talked about the "d—d rebels," and the Southerners grumbled about the "d—d Yankees." A spirit of conciliation evinced by either party would be productive of great good.

The Mayor, bearing the historic name of Washington, was selected as the candidate of the Northern element, although he is a Southerner by birth. He is a true representative of Southern conservatism, and is respected by all classes. The Board of Aldermen is constituted of Southern men, mostly, but the Northerners expect to obtain a majority in it at the next election.

The free labor question has settled itself, and the farming prospects this year are very fair indeed. About two-thirds of the arable land in the State is under cultivation, and, with quite a number of exceptional cases, the freedmen are working better than their old masters expected. Gen. Cox, formerly of Lee's army, a representative North Carolina planter, near Raleigh, succeeded last year with his farm, employing freedmen to do the labor, to such an extent that he is willing to increase his force this season. As soon as he reached his home after the surrender, he commenced farming operations, and by his example has given the people in his section confidence in free labor, which they most assuredly needed. That the freedmen do not observe their contracts in many instances is very true, but I infer from what I have heard and seen, that much depends upon their employers. It is a strange fact, that they prefer to work under Southern overseers rather than under Northerners. The reason for this is that they are not capable of performing the amount of labor expected from workmen in the North, and are accustomed to the demands of the Southerners.

Wilmington, the great blockade-running port of the South, is now comparatively dull, with prospects of better business after the crops have been gathered. Quite a number of Northerners have settled in the vicinity, as they have along the entire coast. They have organized a Union Club for political purposes, and will probably try to accomplish as much as their Newbern brethren have.

The educational interests of the freedmen are not being neglected here. In the southern district of the State, comprising the vicinity of Wilmington and Fayetteville, there are twelve day-schools and five night-schools, with twenty-three teachers and 1,785 pupils, under the supervision of Rev. S. Ashley and the control of the Bureau. Beside these, Bishop Atkinson, of the Episcopal Church, has established a parish school, employing two young lady teachers from the North, and there are several schools in the country supported by the freedmen themselves. The daily average attendance in Wilmington is 1,280, of whom 1,226 can read and spell, 372 study arithmetic, and 364 can write. Of the teachers reporting to the Bureau seven are colored. The great drawback seems to be a want of proper school buildings. The houses now occupied are generally not large enough, and are otherwise uncomfortable. Two new buildings for this purpose are now being erected in Wilmington, 65 feet long, 40 wide, and two stories high.

We leave North Carolina to-morrow for Columbia, having completed the tour of the State, and truth compels me to say that the result of our observations has not been very satisfactory. The fact that a majority of the officers are interested in plantations is perhaps sufficient to condemn the operations of the Bureau here. While they claim that they do not use their official positions to assist them, a man must be blind who fails to perceive that they either directly or indirectly control labor to a great extent, from the mere fact that they are here representing the Government as the friends of the freedmen. Acting in a judicial capacity they may be called upon to decide questions in which they are themselves interested, and by having access at all times to the ears of the freedmen, they have a great advantage over the native planters. They also have control of Government rations, and in some instances there is good reason to believe that they have used them. Of this, however, the official records will soon speak in a manner more authoritative than I can at this writing. E. P. B.

GEN. STEEDMAN IN THE SOUTH.

Inspection of the Operations of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia—Educating the Blacks—Prejudices against Teachers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Norfolk, Va., Monday, April 30, 1866.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have completed their duty of inspecting the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia. In Richmond, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh, Petersburgh and Norfolk, they had interviews with the leading citizens, and with the blacks themselves, and elicited much valuable information.

The whites nearly all tell the same tale. They assert that the tendency of the Bureau is to alienate and antagonize the two races, instead of conciliating and bringing them together. In some localities its influence has been productive of idleness, by the ill-advised issue of rations. They claim, also, that the freedmen look upon the Bureau as an imputation on the part of the Government against the honesty of their late owners.

The existence of a Federal agency, making as well as executing laws for one class particularly, naturally leads to such a deduction, and the blacks have accepted it as truth. They regard the Bureau as their friend especially provided to operate against the whites.

Some of the more intelligent citizens freely admitted that great good had resulted at first from the establishment of the Bureau, as both races had to be educated to the changed condition of affairs. The freedmen knew little about making contracts, and from force of habit, if not from inclination, the whites were disposed to treat them as slaves. Where good officers had charge, the blacks were soon taught to rely on themselves, and the whites to respect contracts. Nearly all admitted that the poor and indigent freedmen had been benefited by the Bureau, and that but for its existence they would have suffered, as the citizens generally have been unable to take care even of the white poor.

As regards the education of the blacks, no objection was offered, and a majority of whites seemed to favor it. They said that during slave times it was to their interest to keep their servants ignorant, but now it is equally their interest to educate them, as they acknowledged the benefit of intelligent labor. The poor whites would probably be opposed to the teaching of the blacks, but it was claimed that the better classes had influence enough to prevent any serious outbreak. Much complaint was made against the school teachers, but no charges of a specific character were made. Indefinite rumors that the teachers were living with their colored friends, and that some were of bad morals, were given. They did not speak well of any of the teachers, but admitted that they knew but little about them personally. They charged them with inculcating bad ideas, calculated to create animosity. Of course they are all radicals, and they teach radical doctrines. They perhaps continue in the belief that the Southern people are disloyal, and they teach their scholars to that effect, telling them that the freedmen are the only loyalists in the South.

Everywhere in Virginia the citizens disclaimed any animosity against the freedmen on account of their emancipation. They knew that the blacks were not responsible for it, and many of them admitted that the freedom of the slaves was but the natural result of the "folly of the South." Whatever might have been the inclination of some of the people of Virginia directly after the collapse, they now seem to accept the emancipation of their slaves as a fixed fact, and one that cannot be ignored. They honestly acknowledge the freedom of their slaves, and although some are disposed to oppress them, the majority are inclined to deal fairly with them.

The whites generally gave credit to the negroes for having behaved remarkably well since their emancipation. "We were afraid of the torch," said one gentleman, "but our fears were groundless." But little apprehension is felt now of any future trouble, except in Norfolk, where it is induced by the riots of last week, and where the feeling between the two races is evidently more bitter than in any other locality we have yet visited. The universal testimony of the whites was that their "native negroes"—those who were raised about them—were the best behaved, and that the new-comers were at the bottom of all the mischief.

The freedmen themselves, in their interviews with the Commission, expressed the opinion generally that their interests would be safe in the hands of the intelligent whites, or in the hands of a majority of their old masters; but they were afraid that the poorer classes of the whites would oppress them. They seemed contented with their new position, although there was occasionally one who expressed some disappointment at not succeeding better in obtaining labor. They admitted that they were generally well paid, but complained of many instances where their wages had been withheld. Many of the delegations were remarkably intelligent, and spoke sensibly in referring to their expectations and present condition. They were unanimously of the opinion that the majority of the Southern people longed for the return of Slavery, and thought that if it were in the power of the whites to do so, they would reëstablish it. This opinion, seemingly inconsistent with their trust in the intelligent whites, was their strongest reason for wishing the continuance of the Bureau. They all concurred in the statement that the whites are better disposed toward them now than six months ago; but they fear trouble after the coming harvest, as at that time a settlement of contracts will take place. Last year, they said, some of the planters turned their laborers out of their houses when the crops had been gathered, and they apprehended a repetition this year. There was much inconsistency in their statements, and it was easy to see that they were trying to give answers in accordance with the opinions of their questioners. When, however, they commenced on any personal topic, they forgot themselves and talked freely. It is due to Gen. Steedman to say that he gave the blacks as good an opportunity as the whites to express their opinions regarding the Bureau, and exerted himself to get at their true sentiments.

In Petersburgh the black delegation consisted of a minister, dance-house keeper with his fiddler, a barkeeper and a deacon of the church. The dance-house man complained that the Bureau had shut up his place, on account of the small-pox or something else, and had not closed the church. The fiddler being thereby thrown out of employment, was much incensed at the act, and made a pertinent inquiry about the Civil Rights Bill. With this and like personal matters, the delegation occupied Gen. Fullerton's time until the departure of the train. The fact of the matter is that the freedmen do not, as a general rule, duly appreciate the effects of the Bureau, and, as the whites charge, they look upon it as an eleemosynary institution, especially gotten up for their benefit, and against the interests of their late owners, right or wrong. There are many of them who take a sensible view of the matter, and all of them willingly submit to the decisions of the officers. They are fast learning to depend on themselves, and if the Bureau were withdrawn they would soon become more independent, and be more like free men. As it is, they are truly the "nation's wards," and are too much inclined to depend on their guardians for support. If it were not a matter of doubt whether the whites would deal justly by the blacks, the withdrawal of the Bureau would be a great benefit to the class which it now protects.

One great source of discontent among the blacks, is the continued meddling of the private soldiers of the garrison, and the teachings of professional meddlers, who instruct them to distrust their employers. They have become fully disabused of the idea that the Government intends to donate the lands of their masters to them, but they continue to believe that they deserve them. This idea of distributing the lands, originated with the Southerners themselves, and they can only blame their own indiscretion for it. During the war they were in the habit of discussing matters in the presence of their servants, and denouncing the Yankees as "nigger lovers." They fired each other's hearts by asking the question, "how would you like to see our lands given to our slaves?" Of course, the blacks were not slow in catching such indirect promises as these, and they cherished them until they at last believed them to be true. Their expectations as to the treatment they would receive from the "Yankees," induced by the conversation of the whites during the war, were delightfully rose-colored, and have been fearfully disappointed. The Bureau is the nearest approach to a full realization of their anticipations, particularly on ration day, but not always as much so as on court day.

In Virginia all criminal cases in which freedmen are interested have been turned over to the civil Courts, and it is probable that the civil cases soon will be. As the "Negro Code" of Virginia now stands, a black man has, ostensibly, as much chance for justice before the Courts of the Old Dominion as a white man, and thus far, in criminal cases, they have received it. When the civil cases are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Courts, the Bureau officers will have but little to do, but will stand in the community as the friend and adviser of the freedmen. It is probable that in this manner the Bureau will be withdrawn in Virginia, although it will exist as a power for the protection of the blacks until it expires by law.

The operations of the Bureau in Virginia have generally been very satisfactory to all concerned, but, as above remarked, much depends upon the capability of the officers. Where intelligent, sensible men have had control, matters have been conducted in such a manner as to create good feeling, but occasionally there has been an officer who fulfilled the expectations of the blacks in his decisions to an extent which has built up a prejudice between the two races, and the result is disastrous to the interests of both. Col. Brown, the Assistant Commissioner, lately breveted to be a Brigadier, is held in high esteem by a majority of the citizens, and has undoubtedly executed his difficult duties in an impartial manner. He is, I understand, in favor of the gradual withdrawal of the Bureau in the manner described above. E. P. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, May 12.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

The Collector of Customs for New-York is here to-day to file his bonds and make other preparations for entering upon the duties of his office next Monday.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending to-day are $4,232,376 80.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute in the District of Columbia, for the education of persons for the Christian ministry. There is to be no exclusion from the institute on account of theological belief. The bill is silent as to race or color.

NOTICE FROM GEN. HITCHCOCK.

Major-Gen. Hitchcock, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has given notice that a sufficient length of time having elapsed for the presentation of claims against the fund under the charge of this office, for moneys recovered from the rebel authorities taken from the United States soldiers, while held as prisoners of war, no claims presented after this date will be considered. A *pro rata* distribution of the fund will be made on the claims now on file, on satisfactory proof of the identity of the claimant, and the authenticity of the claim being presented.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURY.

Walter C. Durfee, Collector First District, Massachusetts, at Fall River, sends to the United States Treasurer $350, to be applied as the Treasurer may see proper for the public good. This sum is the moiety due the Collector in a penalty for infringing the internal revenue laws. It was but a few days ago that the same gentleman made a similar contribution of $250.

HEALTH OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney-General Speed sends word that his health has greatly improved, and he expects to be here by Wednesday or Thursday next.

REDUCTION OF CLERICAL FORCE.

The Senate Special Committee, who have been examining into the clerical force in the Interior Department, have determined to report a bill providing for the reduction of the number of clerks, and an increase of salary for the remaining clerks.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF RECRUITS.

A register of the medical examinations of recruits for the army will hereafter be kept by the surgeon at each recruiting station and depot.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

John Bull, Bank Examiner, has made a report to Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, in which he says:

"On the 30th day of April, ultimo, I informed you that the examination of the National Bank of Baltimore City, Md., then being made, indicated that the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., had been, or was likely to be, a loser by the use of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, to an extent which would make an early investigation into that bank desirable, whereupon I had the honor to receive your instructions to proceed with an examination of said bank at the earliest practicable moment after completing the examination in Baltimore. The remaining investigations in that city throw much light upon the affairs of the Merchants' Bank. Among other things, certified checks of the Merchants' Bank to the amount of $125,000 were pledged as a collateral, of which no record is found here. In compliance with such instructions, an examination of said bank was commenced on Monday, the 7th day of May, inst., and is still progressing. The first step taken in the examination was to cause a statement to be prepared from the books of the bank, showing the amount of liabilities and of resources. A condensed copy of such statement is herewith inclosed, marked "Appendix A." Simultaneously with the preparation of such statement, an examination of the assets found in the bank was made, and a careful scrutiny of the accounts of other banks and individuals commenced, with a view to a verification or otherwise of such statement. Already it is manifest that large discrepancies exist in the accounts of some of the creditors as well as debtors to the bank, as shown by the books of the bank on one side, and the statement of the accounts received from the said creditors and debtors within the last three days on the other. As examples of these discrepancies, it may be stated that there is a difference of about $200,000 in the indebtedness of Bayne & Co., as shown by their statement of account received the 10th inst., and a difference of about $29,000 in the credit of the Union Bank of Maryland—as stated by the respective banks. It becomes plain, therefore, that the adjustment of these discrepancies must be made before a knowledge of the amount of liabilities and resources can be obtained. There are, however, several of the most important liabilities which are fixed and definite, and upon these I shall proceed to make a detailed report. The first liability of the bank is for its circulating notes outstanding. This is as follows: Amount of circulating notes received from the Comptroller of the Currency, $180,000, less mutilated notes found in the bank $190; amount of circulating notes outstanding, $179,810. There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, to meet this liability, the following bonds, to wit: Five-twenty bonds, $200,000. On these bonds there is due accrued interest in gold for six months, ending on the first of May instant, amounting to $6,000. Thus, counting the bonds and interest at their par and not at their market value, gives $206,000 with which to redeem the outstanding circulation. Without making any allowances for notes likely to be destroyed, this sum is unquestionably fully sufficient for the purpose, with a surplus of $26,190 available to meet the liabilities of the bank. The next and most important liability of the bank is its indebtedness to the Government of the United States and to the disbursing officers and agents of the Government. The following is a statement in detail of said indebtedness, as taken from the books of the bank, and believed to be entirely correct:

To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	$57,031 99
To the credit of the Treasurer for Post-office Department	1,535 00
Total	$58,566 99

To the credit of disbursing officers and agents as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Hodge, Paymaster	$85,000 00
D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs	29,690 32
Major Thomas H. Gardiner, Paymaster	5,376 82
Thomas J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department	25,200 00
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Rochester, Paymaster	378 71
Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster	500,851 76
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Potter, Paymaster	11,857 47
H. A. Risley, Superintendent and Special Agent	24,542 36
Brig.-Gen. H. L. Robinson	220 90
Elijah Lills, Superintendent Indian Affairs	5,063 95
Maj. J. S. Stewart, Paymaster	81
Maj. D. Taylor, Paymaster	5,000 00
Winnebago Trust Funds	3,346 70
E. B. Olmstead, Post-office Department	2,215 77
Total	$762,312 57

There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the United for the especial purpose of meeting the liabilities of this bank to the Government of $90,000 in 7.30 notes, and $10,000 in 10:40 bonds, amounting to $100,000.

To show to some extent how this large item of the indebtedness to the Government and disbursing officers was created, I deem it my duty to report to you certain facts derived from sworn statements, as follows, viz.: On the 20th of April, ultimo, several interviews and consultations were held by or between interested persons and others, the object of which was to arrange for the transfer of funds to the National Bank, and by the Bank to Bayne & Co., for the avowed purpose of saving Bayne & Co. from suspension, and thus saving the Bank.

It is said to have been fully explained and well understood by the persons present at these interviews, that unless Bayne & Co. could secure from $150,000 to $250,000, without delay, they must fail, and that this failure would involve the failure of the bank. The persons known to have been present at one or more of these interviews and consultations, and cognizant of the condition of the bank, were Mr. Wm. L. Huyck, Mr. C. A. Sherman, President and Cashier of said Bank; Mr. C. W. Boteler, Jr., and Mr. Oscar King, Directors; Mr. L. P. Bayne, of Bayne & Co., Baltimore; Mr. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank; Mr. Frissel, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis, and Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster, U. S. A.

After stating these facts to show how far the true condition of the bank was known on the 20th day of April, it remains for me to give a list of the depositors of the Government and disbursing officers, and agents funds from that date until the final suspension of the bank on Thursday, the 3d of May, instant, and the amounts deposited by them respectively:

May 1st, deposited by Brig.-Gen. Robinson, to his own credit, $50,000.

May 3d, deposited by Brig.-Gen. Robinson, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the same having been withdrawn from the bank, $51,258 93.

April 20th, D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $5,196 89; April 23d, D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $4,074; April 25th, D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $799 71. Total $10,790 60.

April 27, Thomas S. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department, $25,200.

April 21, Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster, $200,000.

April 26, Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, $20,000.

April 30, H. A. Risley, Superintendent and Special Agent, $23,934 94.

April 25, Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster, $23,000.

April 21, E. B. Olmstead, $5,000.

Of the $200,000 thus transferred to the Bank by Lieut.-Col. Paulding, on the 21st of April, $150,000 were transferred to Bayne & Co. in the manner following, viz.: Placed to their credit with Scott, Capron & Co., in New-York, by the First National Bank. A further sum of $50,000 was placed to their credit with Hoyt, Anthony, Douglas & Co. by the said First National Bank. A check on New-York, drawn by the First National Bank, was placed in the hands of Mr. Oscar King for Bayne & Co., which check was duly delivered. The remaining $50,000 of the $200,000 were paid to the Merchants National Bank in currency, $30,000 of which were used to make good certain checks given by the bank to them the day next previous, making a total of $180,000 virtually paid to that house. The balance, it is alleged by the officers of the bank, was used in paying checks in the regular course of business.

The next liability to be noticed is given in the statement as "loans," $115,000. These loans have been made from two banks, one in New-York and one in Washington. To secure their repayment the bills receivable of the bank are said by the officers to have been used as collaterals to the amount of $119,528 48. I have been able to verify the existence of these absent bills to the amount of about $16,000 only. If these notes are all paid or collected, it will, without taking the interest into consideration, leave the sum of $84,528 48 available to meet other liabilities.

To individual depositors there is due, according to the statement, the sum of $38,610 89. This amount may be somewhat varied. Careful examination of these accounts is being made in comparison with the depositor's books, which will be reported hereafter; and finally, the indebtedness of this bank to other banks and bankers constitutes a liability for which there is no special security. It is given in the statement as $65,872 76. As before stated, this item is liable to be materially changed, and can only be finally determined after an adjustment of accounts between the parties. Any change that may be made in it will materially increase it rather than diminish it.

The assets as yet found in the bank are as follows, viz.:

Legal tender notes	$213 00
Fractional currency	27 68
Seven-thirty, Treasury notes	50 00
Specie	30 08
U. S. coupons	24 00
National currency	18 00
State currency	1 00
Revenue stamps	421 11
Postage currency	4 20
Special deposits—cash	1,044 14
Special deposits—checks	244 40
Bills receivable, not yet due	9,520 45
Bills receivable, past due	11,669 21
Bills receivable, protested	13,648 23
Furniture and fixtures, charged at	5,017 20
Total amount of assets found in bank	$41,962 70

There is said by the officers to be absent from the bank and under hypothecation for loans, as before stated, bills receivable to the amount of $199,528 48; amount borrowed thereon, $115,000, leaving nominal assets to the amount of $84,528 48.

The liabilities of Bayne & Co., given on the books of the bank, are $714,710 54. The amount of this item is unsettled between the parties, and at present no estimate can be formed of its value.

Bayne & Co. have failed and made an assignment. A copy of their assignment is inclosed herewith, marked "Appendix B."

Due from national and other banks and bankers, $50,840 69. No reason is known why this item is not perfectly good, unless there shall prove to be some difference or dispute as to the amount. The indications are, that their balances will be much reduced.

Several minor items mentioned in the statement are not found. They may prove to be used as collaterals for loans. They are as follows:

One hundred shares of National Bank of Staunton, Va., stock $10,000.

United States Bonds entered at $5,612 65.

Seven-thirty notes, short $50.

Making a total of $15,662 65.

I subjoin a recapitulation of the assets and liabilities above enumerated, for the purpose of more convenient reference and comparison, as follows, viz.:

LIABILITIES.

National circulating bonds outstanding	$179,810 00
Due United States Treasurer and Disbursing Officers and Agents	762,312 57
Loans	115,000 00
Individual depositors	38,610 89
Due to other banks and bankers	65,872 26

ASSETS.

Bonds in the hands of the U. S. Treasurer, with accrued interest thereon	$306,000 00
Cash assets	2,079 61
Bills receivable, not yet due	9,520 45
Bills receivable, past due and protested	25,347 44
Bills receivable, said to be hypothecated	199,528 48
Furniture and fixtures, changed at	$ 5,017 20
Bayne & Co's. indebtedness, called	714,710 54
Due from National and other banks and bankers	50,040 69
Minor items said to be used as collateral	15,662 65
Secretary of the Treasury	2,276 00

It may be seen that the capital stock is not entered above as a liability. In an insolvent bank it may cease to be a liability, and become a resource under the stockholder's liability clause of the National Currency Act.

Appended to the report is the affidavit of Leonard Huyck, the President of the Merchants' National Bank, detailing the circumstances which led to the transfer by Paymaster Paulding of the funds from other National Banks to the Merchants' Bank.

Obituary.

The last number of the Batavia *Spirit of the Times* contains an obituary notice of the death of Lucas Seaver, Esq., former editor and proprietor of that paper. Mr. Seaver was a man so well known throughout this State and the West, and was withal a man of so genial and noble nature, as to deserve more than a passing notice. He was badly scalded at the time of the explosion of the steamer *St. John* last Fall, and, although no particulars are given of the cause of his death, it is quite probable that he never fully recovered from the effects of that disaster. He was a man of most versatile talent, a printer by trade, but had been engaged in mercantile business, book and newspaper publishing, and editing. In 1848 he took up his residence in Milwaukee, and soon after commenced the publication of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser*—now the *Daily News*—which has always been the leading Democratic paper of that State. He subsequently held the responsible office of City Treasurer of that city for several years, but has of late been acting as General Agent of the Adriatic Insurance Company of New-York, of which his brother, Wm. A. Seaver, is President.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE HAMMOCK.

From the Galaxy.

How the stars shine out at sea!
Swing me, Tita! Faster, girl!
I'm a hang-bird in her nest,
All with scarlet blossoms drest,
Swinging where the winds blow free.

Ah! how white the moonlight falls.
Catch my slipper! there it goes,
Where that single fire-fly shines,
Tangled in the heavy vines,
Creeping by the convent walls.

Ay de mi! to be a nun!
Juana takes the veil to-day,
She hears mass behind a grate,
While for me ten lovers wait
At the door till mass is done.

Swing me, Tita! seven are tall,
Two are crooked, rich, and old,
But the other—he's too small;
Did you hear a pebble fall!
And his blue eyes are too cold.

If I were a little nun,
When I heard that voice below,
I should scale the convent wall;
I should follow at his call,
Shuddering through the dreadful snow.

Tita! Tita! hold me still!
Now the vesper bell is ringing,
Bring me quick my beads and veil.
Yes, I know my cheek is pale
And my eyes shine—I've been swinging.

ROSE TERRY.

THE COUNTESS' LOVER.

From all the Year Round.

"Wy dear Sir, you know nothing about it," said the countess.

I know it is very improper to begin a story in this fashion; but if I were to tell you, reader, how I knew the countess, and especially how the argument which she closed in this peremptory manner began, it would take us both too much time, and leave my story just as it is now; still waiting to be told.

"My dear madam," I replied, mildly.

"No, and ten times no," she interrupted, with her brightest smile; and though she was not young, oh! how bright those smiles of the French countess could be, and how they took one back to the days when those soft dark eyes of hers had made the sunshine of many a foolish heart!

"No," she said, with a little sigh; "love, a sort of love, is common enough, but adoration is rare. To my knowledge, I have been adored but once. You fancy, perhaps, it was when I was presented to Marie Antoinette and was pronounced the beauty of the day; you imagine it was later, when I appeared at the imperial court in the full maturity of my charms, to use imperial phraseology. My dear, sir, nothing of the kind. Look at that picture up there; it is my portrait by Greuze, when I was nine years of age. Well, then, about the time that picture was painted I was adored."

"By whom?" I asked, point blank.

She was silent awhile; then she put a question in her turn.

"How do you like that face?" she said. She looked at a portrait by Velasquez. I saw the fair-haired semblance of a Spaniard in black velvet, with his hand on the hilt of his sword. A pale, mild face this was, yet manly and serene, with great nobleness of expression.

"You do not mean to say that you were adored by that gentleman?" I remarked, rather skeptically.

"Of course not. We were not cotemporaries; but I was adored by one singularly like him, and I bought the portrait for his sake. I am fond of pictures."

She need not have told me that. The boudoir in which she sat was full of them. Some she had inherited, some she had purchased; they were all first-rate. It was a pleasure to sit with this bright old lady who had been so lovely, and to look at a glorious Claude, taking you to fairyland with a hazy, mysterious sunset, or to wander with Watteau's shepherds and shepherdesses in the fairest and coolest of Arcadian landscapes. These two masters were her favorites. I know she was all wrong. I know, too, that if she liked the one she ought to have detested the other; but I am not bound to justify or explain her taste; I simply state it. The Countess had a ready tongue, and could find plenty to say for herself on this, and, indeed, on any subject.

"I like Claude," she told me once, "because I never saw any landscapes like his; and I like Watteau, because he gives me the men and women of my youth in an allegory. I do not care about nature in pictures or in books. It wearies me there, and delights me out of either."

"And you do not much care for figures," I replied. "You have no sacred or historical pictures."

"No; they crowd a room so. I hate to have faces staring at me from the walls."

"And yet you have two, my dear countess—that divine little Greuze and that noble Velasquez."

"That divine little Greuze is your humble servant," she said, with a smile; "and the Velasquez is a very fine one—a Don Juan something or other."

The Greuze was indeed divine. It showed a child's face resting on its pillow, and looking at you with beautiful dark eyes. It showed that, and no more. But what a face! How sweet, how calm, how fair! It was scarcely childish, so strange was its beauty. It was somewhat pale, for it had been taken in sickness; but, I repeat it, it was divine.

"And so you were like that when you were adored by that fine Velasquez?" I now said, wishing to lead her on.

"Yes; a pretty child, as you see," she carelessly replied.

"But, my dear madam, how did you know Velasquez, and how did Velasquez know you?"

"In the first place, his name was not Velasquez, but Pierre; in the second, you will not understand why he adored me, and how I knew it, if I do not tell you a long story."

"My dear countess," I said, confidentially, "you know you want to tell me that story, and you know I am longing to hear it."

"Very true," she replied, laughing frankly; "well, then, here it is. I am slightly lame, as you know. I was born so. The effect was held to be incurable till I was nine; then my parents heard of a man who worked wonderful cures somewhere in Normandy; and, after hesitating a long time, they sent me down to one of my aunts, who resided in the province. You must know, lest you should wonder at some of the particulars in my narrative, that in those days surgical skill was powerless over many an enemy it has since conquered, and you need not be surprised that my parents, who were wealthy and intelligent, acted as they did. My aunt lived in a dingy old town; I would rather not mention its name, even to you. It was a very picturesque and ancient place, with wooden houses that projected over the streets, and seemed to nod at each other in a friendly way. I speak of it as I saw it when I left it forever; with the sunset rays streaming down its narrow streets, and a strip of blue sky appearing high above the dark roofs and gable ends; but very different was its first aspect to me. We arrived at night; the post-chaise rattled through silent lanes that were as black as ink, the postilion wound his horn with a loud unearthly music, and if my father had not been by me I believe I should have fancied we were going straight down to some dark land of enchantment. We drew up on a narrow irregular Place. A bright moon hung in the sky above it, and lit it well. I saw a Gothic church, all carving and niches, with saints' images in them; near it a large stately building, the Palais de Justice, as I was told later; and near that, again, a gloomy stone mansion, with a few red lights burning behind its crimson curtains. This was my aunt's house. My father carried me in—I could not walk—and my aunt—she was my great-aunt in reality—stood at the head of the staircase to receive us. She was a very grave, solemn-looking lady, dressed in stiff silk brocade that spread wide around her. I felt frightened of her the moment I saw her, and that feeling of awe did not leave me whilst I remained beneath her roof. My father commended me to my aunt's care, promised in my name that I would be very, very good and obedient; and as he had an appointment at court, and could not stay with us, he took his leave at once, kissed my aunt's hand, bade me good-bye, and entered the post-chaise, which drove off with a great clatter and rattling of wheels. Again the postilion wound his horn, and again I felt as if the blast had magic in it. I was an enchanted princess, and this gloomy old house was my palace. Truly it proved so; for six months, not till my father came to take me away forever, did I cross its threshold.

"I do not know that I was a very observant child, but some words which my father had spoken as he was leaving, and which seemed to refer to me, had struck and perplexed me. 'Never alone,' he had said very significantly; and in the same tone my aunt had replied, 'Never alone.' Her manner implied, indeed, that my father's recommendation was a very unnecessary one; but the event proved its wisdom and also its uselessness.

"I did not like my aunt's house. It was large, cold and gloomy. I did not like my room, with its lofty ceiling and tomb-like bed, and its three deep windows looking out on the Place, and facing the solemn Gothic Church. But I dearly liked my aunt's garden. It was large, and it had tall trees, and marble vases, and white statues, and plashing fountains; and when I think of it, it seems to me that never since have I seen such a fairy place. I dare say there are plenty like it still, but yet I do not know. A garden in the heart of a crowded city is rare, and my aunt's was a green and blooming oasis in the great stone desert around it.

"My aunt's maid, Marie, carried me down to it the next morning. How I remember the blue sky, the young Spring green on the trees, the fragrant flowers, and above all the Summer-house to which Marie took me! It was built like a little circular white temple, with a flat roof, and supported by tender columns. It was a temple, I am afraid, and a heathen one; for within it, on a marble pedestal, stood a statue of Cupid bending his bow. I was placed on a couch facing the little god, and Marie said to me:

"'Will you be afraid if I leave you?'

"I was not a cowardly child. I said I should not be afraid, and she went, promising to return quickly. I had been reared in a city, taken out for drives in a carriage; but I had never been in a spot like this: truly it was enchantment! Around the temple grew some old acacia trees. I saw their light waving shadow on the sunlit path; their delicious fragrance filled the air; and the grass was white with their fallen blossoms. A little further away I beheld the waters of a fountain glancing in the sun; beyond it, I caught a glimpse of a white statue; and, to make it all more delightful, a blackbird began to sing as bird surely never sang out of a fairy tale."

"My dear countess," I interrupted, "the prince is coming."

"'The prince,' she said, wistfully. 'Ah! well, well. I had scarcely been five minutes alone, when Marie came back with a young man. I need not describe him; this Velasquez was his prototype. His dress, however, was of sober black cloth, very plain, yet deriving elegance from the carriage of the wearer. Child as I was, I could see that. I also saw that this young stranger wore no powdered wig—nothing but his own fair hair. Marie was not an amiable woman. In the shortest and most ungracious speech, she informed me that Monsieur Pierre was very clever; that it was hoped he could cure me; and that for this he must see my lame foot. I made no objection. My foot was laid bare for his inspection; he knelt on the floor to see it better, and after handling and examining it carefully, he sighed and looked up at me.

"Can you bear pain?" he asked, in a voice so sweet and low that it was like music.

"Oh no, no!" I cried, much alarmed.

"Then I cannot cure you, he resumed, 'for to cure you I must make you suffer."

"I shed bitter tears; but I wanted to be cured, to walk and run like other children, and dance like a young lady; so I consented.

"Will mademoiselle forgive me before I begin?" he asked with much humility. He was still kneeling. Our eyes met. My friend, you would never forget that look if you had once seen it. You would never forget the mixture of sorrow and shame and pride which was to be read in those dark grey eyes, so soft and yet so penetrating.

"I forgive you," I cried, very much frightened; "but ah! do not hurt me, Monsieur Pierre."

Alas! he could not help hurting me. My shrieks filled the garden, and when he ceased and I lay on my couch, still quivering with pain, he was pale as death, and thick drops of perspiration stood on his brow. His was a mental agony, keener by far than that which I endured; but I was too childish to know that then.

"Monsieur Pierre is tender hearted," sarcastically said Marie.

He was leaning against the white wall, his arms were folded, his eyes were downcast. He raised them and gave her a proud, sorrowful, reproachful look; but all he answered was, "I am tender hearted, mademoiselle."

"Marie tightened her lips, and was mute. And now he knelt again on the floor by me, for he had to bind up my foot. He could not avoid hurting me a little as he did so, but every time I moaned with pain he looked at me so pitifully that I could not help forgiving him. I told him so after my own fashion.

"I like you all the same, Monsieur Pierre," I said.

"He looked at me with an odd sort of wonder, as if I spoke a language he did not understand; then he smiled very sweetly.

"'Have you done?' harshly asked Marie.

"He mildly and gravely answered that he had, and he left the summer-house.

"'Good-bye, Monsieur Pierre,' I cried after him, but he did not answer me. Marie went with him. When she came back, I asked why she had left me again. She shortly replied that she had let Monsieur Pierre out by the garden door, for that his way home lay along a lane that ran at the back of my aunt's mansion. The business of the day was now over, and I was carried in to my gloomy room, where I amused myself as well as I could with a few toys and Marie's society.

"I thought I had done with Monsieur Pierre; but when at the end of a week Marie carried me down to the summer-house, I trembled with terror. The morning was lovely, the garden was more beautiful than ever; but the dread of pain was on me, and conquered every other feeling. Marie again left me alone, and again came back with Monsieur Pierre. I screamed when I saw him, and hid my face in my hands.

"'Oh! you are going to hurt me—to hurt me,' I cried, 'Oh! do not, Monsieur Pierre.'

"'I shall not hurt you so much this time,' answered his sad low voice.

"'What need you tell mademoiselle that you shall hurt her at all?' angrily exclaimed Marie.

"'I cannot lie,' he said gently; 'but I shall not hurt her very much.'

"I withdrew my hands and looked at him. The tender pity in his face almost drove away my fears. He had said that that he would not hurt me very much, and I believed him. He knelt down by me, and asked humbly if he might begin. I shook with terror, but I said yes. He hurt me more than I expected—more than he had expected himself, and I was angry.

"'You are bad, you are cruel,' I sobbed, when he had done, 'and I hate you.'

"He was still kneeling by me, tying up my my poor wounded foot. I felt his hands tremble, and I saw his lips quiver.

"'No, I do not hate you,' I cried, remorsefully. 'I like you, Monsieur Pierre.'

"'Hold your tongue,' sharply said Marie.

"This settled the matter. I vowed that I loved Monsieur Pierre, who was trying to cure me. Marie was very angry; but Monsieur Pierre, who was silently tying up my foot, stooped a little as if to secure the bandage better, and in so doing touched with his lips the poor limb he had been torturing. Marie saw and guessed nothing, and you may be sure I did not tell her of the liberty my kind doctor had taken. She let him out again by the garden door, and again he left without bidding me good-bye. He came several times; each time he hurt me less than the last. His attendance upon me always took place in the Summer-house in Marie's presence. It seemed that he could not enter the house; for I was once a whole fortnight without seeing him, on account of the constant rain we had then. And now, my friend, I come to the point of my story. That young man loved me. He loved me—not as I have been loved since those far days; but with a worship, an adoration, a fervent respect, no woman has a right to expect, and which no woman in a thousand, no, nor in ten thousand, ever receives. Do not tell me that a young man of his years could not love a child of nine. Love is not always born of hope. There is a love so pure that it can live on its own flame and wish for no more. This is the love before the fall, if I may venture to call it so—the love which needs not beauty to call it forth, which has no visions of wedded bliss, which is independent of age or time. Yet it is a love which, spite its perfect innocence, is wholly distinct from friendship, since it can only be felt by man for woman, or by woman for man. I was but a child to others—a pretty one, I believe, but still a child; but I was womanhood to Monsieur Pierre—and womanhood in all its dignity, I have no doubt. Memory has since told me a story I was then too young to read. I now understand the language of his reverent looks, and I can guess the meaning of his silent admiration. That he was my slave I saw even then; that I could have made him do anything I pleased, that he suffered agonies when he was obliged to hurt me, I also knew. Power is sweet, and I should have dearly liked to rule my new subject; but Marie would not allow it. When I spoke to him, she would not let him answer me; when I asked him to gather me a flower, or help to lift me, or to render me any trifling service, she forestalled him. And he allowed her to do it, with the grave and resigned air of a man who is powerless in the hands of a cruel fate. So the Summer passed, and I was almost well when my aunt fell ill. Marie was too much engaged with her mistress to attend to me. She gave me up to the care of her niece, Louise, a good-natured and faithful, but very foolish handmaiden.

"The first time that Louise took me down to the Summer-house, in order that Monsieur Pierre might attend upon me as usual, I discovered that she was by no means so strict as her aunt. I spoke to Monsieur Pierre, and she did not prevent him from answering, which he did briefly enough. I asked him to help me to sit up on my couch, and Louise [illegible] as a matter of course that he should comply. Monsieur Pierre propped me up with a pillow, as I had asked, and if it had been a divinity who had required such an office from him, he could not have performed it with deeper respect. The next time he came, he was a little more familiar, and the third time—we were alone for the first and last time—Louise had dropped her work in the garden, and gone to look for it while Monsieur Pierre was tying up my foot. She found the gardener on her way, and forgetting all about me, I suppose, stayed and chatted with him. Monsieur Pierre went on with his office and never looked at me; but I was not a shy child, and I was bent on improving the opportunity.

"Monsieur Pierre, shall I soon be well?' I asked.

"'Very soon, I hope.'

"'And do you think I shall really be able to dance? I mean, like my elder sister, and wear a white dress and flowers?' He looked up at me. I tell you I was not a child in his eyes. I have no doubt he saw me then as my fancy had pictured myself—a maiden attired in white, with flowers in my hair.

"'You will look like an angel,' he murmured. Poor fellow! he must have been very far gone indeed if he could think such a little mischievous monkey as I could be like an angel. I was charmed with the compliment however, and, as I was really grateful to him besides, I exclaimed in the ardour of my thankfulness:

"'Monsieur Pierre, what shall I give you for having cured me?'

"He shook his head. He had been paid for his trouble; he wanted nothing. Now, lest you should wonder at what follows, allow me to tell you that I had been reading a story in which the heroine, a duke's daughter, having been saved from certain death by a peasant's son, embraced him in the presence of the whole ducal court. I had thought this act of condescension very charming, and, conceiving the distance between Monsieur Pierre and myself to be fully as great as that between the young peasant and the duke's daughter, I said magnanimously:

"'Monsieur Pierre, I will embrace you.' He was still kneeling by me, and I half sat up, reclining against a heap of pillows. There was scarcely any distance between us; I had only to stoop a little to kiss his cheek, but my lips never touched it. He looked at me for a moment, as if I had been an angel indeed coming down from heaven with a divine message of love; then he started to his feet, and exclaimed:

"'Kiss me? I would die rather than let you.'

"This was so unlike my story, in which the peasant's son fainted with joy at the honor conferred upon him, that I was cut to the heart. Nothing, moreover, could be more offensive than Monsieur Pierre's manner, as he stood leaning against the wall of the summer-house, his brows knit, his face stern and scornful, and his arms folded across his breast, looking much as I had seen him look on that day when Marie had taxed him with being tender-hearted. I was vexed and angry, and in my mortification I cried:

"'You are very rude, Monsieur Pierre!' And so saying, I burst into tears.

"In a moment he was on his knees by me, begging of me to forgive him. 'Oh! wretch, miserable wretch that I am,' he said, 'is it possible that I make your tears flow! But what a wretch I should have been indeed to have let you embrace me, Mademoiselle! Surely no baseness would have been equal to that!'

"I never had seen, and I never have seen, any one look as he looked when he said this. Put if you can an an expression of mingled worship and sorrow on the face of that Spanish knight before us, and imagine the countenance of Monsieur Pierre as he so addressed me. It was well for me that I was but a child, else such adoration must surely have turned my head. A few years later I could not think of it without retrospective emotion; but all I said to him then was a saucy taunting:

"'Why did you kiss my foot, then? For you know you did.'

"He turned crimson, and answered rather bitterly:

"'Even a dog could do that.'

"I felt silenced. I was ashamed to have reproached him with that act of grateful humility. I was ashamed of myself altogether, and wished Louise would come back. But she did not come back. Monsieur Pierre was silent, and I spoke no more. While he went on bandaging my foot, I looked at the bright glimpse which I saw through the open door of the summer-house. The trees were turning yellow and wore all their autumnal beauty; but the grass was green as in Spring, the fountain danced merrily in the sun, and the white statue beyond it, fleet Atalanta stooping to pick up the golden fruit of the Hesperides, was to me as a promise of life and strength. How I remember that morning and the breeze that stirred the sere foliage of the elm trees, and the low voice of the fountain, and a silent blackbird that hopped on the grass, and Monsieur Pierre's bowed head and fair hair as he stooped to secure the last bandage on my foot. Never more was I to see that sunlit garden; never more was I to visit that little white temple; never more was I to feel the touch of that kind and skillful hand. Providence denied that its work should be completed, and left me with that lameness which I shall carry to the grave.

"Louise had been gone about a quarter of an hour, when she at length came back to us. She looked horror-struck.

"'Oh! Monsieur Pierre!' she cried, 'the man they have been trying at the Palais de Justice is condemned, and must die; so says the gardener.'

"He raised his head. Never shall I forget the horror in his eyes and his parted lips—never. I screamed with terror, but my voice had no power on him now; he sank back with a groan, and fainted. Louise was beside herself. She ran to the fountain, and came back with a cupful of water, which she sprinkled on his face. It revived him; but return to life only brought with it the fiercest despair. He dashed himself down on the stone floor, and uttered a prayer I have never forgotten. 'My God!' he prayed, 'let me die before that man—let me die first.'

"'Monsieur Pierre, you must go,' cried Louise. 'Make haste and go, or I shall be runed.'

"But he did not go.

"'You are one of God's angels,' he said, turning to me, 'and your prayers will be heard in heaven. Pray that I may die before that man.'

"'No, no!' I cried, bursting into tears; 'I cannot pray that you may die.'

"'Well, then,' he entreated, 'pray that he may live.'

"I was willing enough to do that, and I said so. He grew wonderfully calm, and rose, pale as death, but composed and grave. The change in him was so marked and sudden that I have often thought, since then, he must have received some inward certainty of the deliverance that lay before him. Louise hurried him away, let him out, and came back to me, all anxiety to secure my silence concerning what had passed. I promised to be mute, but I asked to know the cause of Monsieur Pierre's distress, and I was so pertinacious that she was obliged to satisfy me. The man whom they were going to execute on the very place beneath our window was Monsieur Pierre's brother!

"'The last execution took place a year ago,' said Louise, 'and then we all went to the country for the day; but madame is ill now, and cannot be removed. I suppose we shall shut up the windows and stay in the garden.'

"There is a deep attraction in the horrible. I shivered with terror, and yet I longed to see that frightful sight. I wondered what it was like, and when it would be; but Louise could not, or would not give me any information on either head, and I was left to my imagination. Heaven knows the images with which it became peopled. They took so strong a hold of me, that never since those far days have I been able to read of, or hear of, an execution. I once attempted to read about one, and was seized with a shivering fit that lasted hours; another time, a gentleman having entered on such a narrative in my presence, I fainted. The reality is surely fearful; but I doubt if it can equal the pictures my fancy drew during the three days that followed the scene in the garden. My aunt was dying, and I was left very much alone in my gloomy chamber. Marie never came near me, and Louise was always going down to gossip in the kitchen. It rained, so I could not be taken to the garden. I lay on a couch near one of the windows, reading, or looking out on the Place. The church looked gloomy in the rain; it seemed to me that the saints must be cold in their stone niches. I was tired of seeing the great pools of water in which the rain-drops fell, plash, plash, without ever ceasing. But that was not all. An imaginary scaffold was always before me. I saw the block, and the axe, and the criminal, and the hideous executioner; and so vivid was the vision, that when I closed my eyes I saw it still. It haunted me in my dreams, and on the third night it woke me.

"A strong red light from the Place entered my room through its three windows, fell on the polished oak floor, and rose to the ceiling. It was not the light of day. A dull sound of hammering broke the silence of the night, and I knew that those were not the sounds of daily life. 'Louise!' I called, 'Louise!' But Louise had left me. I was alone. I could walk a little now. Shivering with fear, but supported by a curiosity stronger than fear, I crept out of bed and reached the window. I opened it softly, and looked out. A pale mist almost hid the church from me; behind it, above a house which stood next it, I saw some gray streaks in the sky. Dawn was breaking, but the men who worked below had torches, and it was their glare that I had seen from my bed. The men were erecting the scaffold; I knew it at once, and I looked with eager eyes that vainly strove to pierce the darkness. Something black I saw, and perhaps that looked like spectres in the red glow of the torches, but nothing more. I could hear, however, and I heard one of the men swearing at another, who had taken his hammer.

"'Do not swear,' said a voice I knew. 'You do not know when you may stand in God's presence.'

"One of the men suddenly moved his torch. Its light fell on the face of the speaker, and I saw him standing on the scaffold; pale, grave, but composed, giving orders which the men obeyed. How did I know that Monsieur Pierre was not the criminal's brother? How did I know the frightful duty which brought him there, and would bring him there again and again, till death should release him? I cannot tell you how I knew it, but I knew it; my hair seemed to stand on end, my blood turned cold with horror. I uttered a frightful shriek, and fainted.

"When I recovered consciousness, I had been ill and delirious for a whole fortnight. My aunt was dead, and my father was sitting by me. I did not remember well, and my first words were:

"'Where is Monsieur Pierre?'"

"'Monsieur Pierre is dead,' answered my father, gravely. 'He did not live to cure you, but you must remember him in your prayers. I have already caused masses to be said for the repose of his soul.'"

"Monsieur Pierre was dead. Heaven had heard his prayer. An hour before that appointed for the execution, he was seized with so violent a fever, that he was incapable of performing his office, and he died before another executioner could be found to end the days of the miserable criminal. All this my father told me, very briefly but very plainly, and he did well; it relieved me of the horror with which I must otherwise have remembered that unhappy young man. Death is the great absolver. Death is the great deliverer. He has the keys of liberty, and unlocks its gates.

My father was not my aunt's heir; we left her house as soon as I was able to travel, and Monsieur Pierre's name was no more mentioned in my hearing. I did not forget him. I prayed for him. I remembered him. I blessed him for the good he had done me and had not lived to finish. Years later, I succeeded in learning the whole of his sad story. I had it from a priest, who little guessed all that Monsiuer Pierre's name recalled to me. He had known him from his childhood, and spoke of him with reverence and pity.

"'It had pleased God,' said the abbé, 'to bestow on this young man, the son of an ignoble and blood-stained race, two of his choicest gifts; a noble heart and a handsome person. How did he come by them? He was unlike either of his parents, and, neither in mind nor in person, did any of his brothers or sisters resemble him. There is a tradition in his native city that two hundred years ago, a gentleman of good and honorable parentage was driven, by a crime he had committed, to accept the post of common executioner, and that from him this young man was descended. I have often wondered whether the nobleness, the truth, the manly gifts I saw in him, were derived from some remote ancestor—some Bayard of ancient chivalry, who lived fearless and died stainless. There are streams which hide in the earth, which flow in darkness for miles, which then come forth again in sweet and pure waters. Is it so with man? Do certain virtues and attributes lie dormant for generations, at last to reappear? Is this why the noblest stems often bear foul fruit, and why the fairest flowers are seen to blossom from evil weeds? God knows. It is a great mystery; but though you will scarcely believe me, Madam, this young man was all I said: a Christian hero. He had been accustomed, from his youth upward, to contemplate the hard fate to which he was destined, and he made no effort to avoid it. He was poor, and burdened with his father's children by a second marriage. Society was closed against him, and escape by concealment was impossible to one of such integrity that he could not deceive nor tell a lie. He was deeply religious, and resolved to stay where Providence had placed him. He tried to regard himself as the blameless instrument of human justice, innocent as the axe he was to wield; but though his was a nature of great strength, he overestimated its powers. His father had been dead a year, when he was first called upon to exercise his office. He lived in such seclusion, that he did not even know that a criminal was under trial for his life, until he learned that sentence of death had been recorded against that criminal. It proved a double sentence. On the morning appointed for the execution, the unhappy young man was taken ill; and he died three days later, resigned, nay, happy.'

"And now, my friend," said the Countess, with a smile, "you know why I bought that Velasquez, and why I like it. The original of that portrait was a gentleman of noble birth and noble life, who fought bravely for his country, and died in her cause. His name is kept in her records, his bones rest in one of her Moorish cathedrals, and ancient banners, taken from her foes, hang over his marble effigy. To crown all, a great painter left this semblance of him. It has passed through famous collections, has been catalogued, described and engraved again and again. The whole world knows that pale and manly face, that look of incomparable dignity; but something which the world does not know, I do. I know that one who bore this Spanish soldier's likeness, also possessed his virtues. I know that he lived in infamy, and died in sorrow, and I know that he loved me as I have never since been loved. My husband was very fond of me, to be sure; but he did not adore me. When I became a young and childless widow, I had plenty of suitors; but adoration I never won again. There is nothing so rare as the pure, lofty, deep worship of one human being for another."

I protest, reader, that I had never disputed this proposition in the least. However, I let the dear countess have her way—the only wise plan with a woman—and I merely said:

"My dear madam, I cannot tell you how much I have been interested in this romantic episode of your youth." (I could not say less, you know, reader.) "But allow me to put a question to you: How came your parents to trust you to the skill of that same unhappy Monsieur Pierre?"

"Ah, to be sure! I forgot to tell you that. You must know that in those dark times there existed a strongly rooted belief in the surgical skill of an executioner. He was held to possess it 'in virtue of his office.' I am bound to say that some of those men were really skillful. Monsieur Pierre, though so young, was celebrated throughout all France, and deserved his fame. People flocked to him; but if the had given up his post, he would have been deserted, and he knew it. Superstition itself combined against him, and kept him chained to his hard destiny, until death came and set the captive free."

THE HOME OF VICTOR HUGO.

From the Galaxy.

To the northwest of France, hidden in the mystic vapors of the ocean, lies a fortunate archipelago. The gulf stream there brings out a flora worthy of the fairest isles of the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Geologists tell us what revolution detached this Norman soil from the Norman coast, and relate how the sea, invading the immense bay which separates Cherbourg from Brest, only suffered those rocks to remain which were high and firm enough to defend themselves, as on Mount Saint Michael, against its wrath. Without need of science, the traveler easily finds the law for these convulsions of nature, and their traces. Jersey and Guernsey are only to be reached by a line of small islands and rocks, almost on a level with the water, and scattered about, sometimes near each other, sometimes parted, like links of a riven chain. As the traveler draws near, valleys of gorgeous green appear—cottages, flowers and meadows. This is Jersey.

Jersey and Guernsey are, to the curious eye, two gardens which the rocks hold suspended above the sea; to the thinker they are two worlds, two microcosms. Has not each of them, like the proudest continent, its shores that look upon the whole circle of the horizon? Coasts, ports, plains, mountains and valleys are all assembled in a space that can be visited in one day, from one end to the other. The climate is delightful, the vegetation fairy-like, the sky is a harmonious marriage of light with the sea, whose pearly hues seem to tell us the secret splendors of ocean treasure. Life there is a blissful dream.

If you advance a few steps in this fair realm of Guernsey, you will see manors that are created by Protestant emigration, its pious, ever-living souvenirs. In returning toward the city, you will see a superb walk through trees now secular, a legacy made to the city of Saint Pierre by a Frenchman, in 1783. If you descend toward the sea, a large house will attract your eye, and you will see inscribed upon it the now famous name: "Hauteville House." And there, grouped round the same thought, are Liberty, Exile and Poetry. Exile! exile! the only grief that time can never soften. If you ask me how it is endured, I will reply, through duty.

Victor Hugo's home is situated in the most lovely spot that ever landscape painter dreamed of. Placed upon a height, it overlooks the city, the fort and that immense horizon of the sea where nothing seems to trammel the flight of even genius itself. The house is celebrated in Guernsey, where it excites lively curiosity. Wonders are related of it, enhanced by the mystery overhanging a threshold till now never crossed by the Guernsey world; it is said to contain furniture worthy of an enchanter's palace.

The apartments and galleries have been entirely constructed from designs by Victor Hugo; he passed three years in drawing them. The rarest curiosities, such as carved oak belonging to the middle ages and the *Renaissance*, with enamels, porcelain gathered together and arranged in the most masterly manner, mingle with Venetian and Florentine wonders. The house within—for externally it presents the frigid aspect peculiar to English houses—is a work of art, the materials of which are masterpieces also. I will describe the house, which is to reveal the master, who, indeed, reveals himself by the mottoes and devices traced upon the walls and furniture. Victor Hugo, who loves to live in the past, has a mania for antique furniture. If we now raise ruins and rebuild edifices according to the laws of their primitive construction; if we reframe inscriptions, restore statuary and *basso-relievo*, we should remember that *Notre Dame de Paris* and the *Voyage sur les bords du Rhin* helped us to do so, by giving us the rudiments of our science.

Victor Hugo's house is entered by a vestibule, the construction of which immediately arrests the eye. On the upper lintel is a *basso-relievo*, representing the principal subject of *Notre Dame de Paris*, and which is gilded and painted. The effect is charming; beauty seems to welcome you at the very entrance. The *basso-relievo* is accompanied by glass windows with embossed panes, such as are to be found in the cottages of the Black Forest. On the right and left, in carved oak, are two medalions, left by David, after Victor Hugo and his second daughter. A column in the purest style of the *Renaissance* supports this entire mass, and adds still more to the tranquil simplicity and severity which mark the entrance.

This vestibule is lighted by the softened rays which penetrate the small squares of coarse glass, forming a *chiar' oscuro*, such as Rembrandt loved. In this soft light a monumental door is visible, that of the dining-room. On a panel is written: "Love and Believe." Above one of the doors and below a statuette of the Virgin, is a word that promises hospitality to the visitor: "Ave."

Let us accept our welcome and enter the billiard saloon, where we shall see many interesting pictures belonging to the family, with geographical charts, and the poet's designs, framed in borders of varnished fir. The strangeness of these ink designs strikes the visitor immediately. They form ten fantastic pages, and are heightened with sepia and touches of gold-leaf. It is impossible to convey any idea of them. There, as in all he undertakes, Hugo is powerful. Many will remember the sales of his sketches in 1852, (*Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne*,) at the time when his furniture was also sold.

These ten designs hanging upon the wall are views of Spain, Brittany, the Rhine, Jersey and Guernsey. On one is written: "Burg of Hugo-eagle-head," and one remembers the verses of the *Legende des Siècles*,

He set the cities free; he came alone
To Hugo-eagle-head in cavern home."

The frames, equally wonderful in execution, are by the poet also. Among the pictures is the crowning of the dead Inez de Castro. Upon the frame is inscribed: "The Duke and Duchess of Orleans to Victor Hugo."

From the billiard-room, the tapestry-parlor is entered. Here, as in the other rooms, the mantle-piece has been the principal object of attention—and should not the family hearth be so? Imagine a cathedral of carved oak, which, rising vigorously from the floor, springs up to the ceiling where its upper carving touches the tapestry. The doorway corresponds to the fire-place; the rosace is a convex mirror, placed above the mantle-piece; the central table is a firm entablature covered with fantastic foliage, and decorated by arches of exquisite taste, in which the Byzantine mingles with the rococo: the two towers, are two counterforts which repeat all the ornamentation of the entire mass. The coping, very imposing in its effect, recalls the fronts of the houses in Antwerp and Bruges. A face appears amid the wood work, vigorously thrown out. It is that of a bishop whose crosier alone is gilded. On each side of it is a shield with the witty motto:

"Crosier of wood, bishop of gold."
"Crosier of gold, bishop of wood."

On two scrolls, representing rolled parchment, are inscribed the names of those whom Victor Hugo looks upon as the principal poets of humanity: "Job, Isaiah, Homer, Æschylus, Lucretius, Dante, Shakespeare, Molière." On the opposite side are the names of "Moses, Socrates, Christ, Columbus, Luther, Washington."

Upon the double entablature of the chimney-piece two open statues lean: one is Saint Paul reading, with the inscription on the pedestal: "The Book." The other is that of a monk in ecstacy, with raised eyes. On the pedestal is the word "Heaven."

In a room called the working-room, is another truly monumental work which, as in the tapestry parlor, mounts from floor to ceiling. It is inscribed: "*Ad augusta per angusta*," a motto borrowed from the fourth act of Ernani.

The walls of the dining-room are covered with magnificent delf. This is the delf of Holland in the seventeenth century. An immense mosaic represents large bunches of flowers painted with minute care and thrown into vases of fanciful form, and odd animals, all mingled together. The groundwork is white and blue, and has an oaken foundation which forms three massive divisions, embellished with old paintings upon panels, causing the dining-room to resemble certain conventual rooms. A basiled mirror, surmounted by a sleeping child chiseled in copper, animates this apartment, lighted by two large windows opening upon the garden. Add to this a mantlepiece such as our ancestors looked upon, and Gobelin tapestry upon the walls, on which the riches of Summer are spread forth.

Vases and statuettes of porcelain and delf are everywhere. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries offer nothing more curious. A statuette, *Nôtre Dame de-Bon-Secours*, carrying the Child-Jesus, whose little hand grasps a globe representing the world, is above the superstructure of the mantlepiece. Below it is this verse, to be found in the *Chansons des rues et des bois*:

"The people are little, but shall be great.
Within thy sacred arms, oh! mother blest,
Oh! holy Liberty, with conquering step,
The child who bears the world doth rest."

Various legends complete the aspect of the place. Here, on one side is the word "Man" in front of the word "God;" further on the plaintive words, "My country;" again a melancholy line, "Life is exile," and near that this pious counsel:

"Inhabitant of fading lands,
Think of eternal home."

And a little healthful axiom:

"Post prandium stabis
Seu passis mille meabis.
Vale!"

An arm-chair of carved oak is placed against the wall at the upper end of the table. Victor Hugo looks upon it as the ancestral seat at his table. A chain closes it, bearing, among other inscriptions, the words, "The absent are there."

The simplest apartments are used by the family, and the galleries spread forth all their riches to the guest. The gallery in the first story is divided into two portions. Hangings of Indian damask, of crimson hue, cover the walls of the red parlor, and serve as a frame-work to the great Norwegian tapestries, which formerly belonged to the bed-room of Queen CHRISTINA, at Fontainebleau. The panels of jet, six feet long, and five feet broad, in design and workmanship, and through the gold-work mingled with the jet, are treasures such as do not exist elsewhere.

The subjects are fanciful. Golden cocks and eagles gleam upon trees of a porphyry red, the leaves of which are thrown out upon the glittering sky. Gold, silk, velvet, glass and spangles of silver sparkle upon a foundation of white jet. Four of these panels decorate the red parlor, two being on the walls and two upon the ceiling. We have mentioned this parlor before, but return to it. Imagine a chimney-piece with four statues gilded with Venice gold, which appear to peruse these words of Lucretius:

"Juvenum simulacra per sedes,
Lampadas igniferas manibus retinentia dextris."

They support the canopy, below which is the chimney-piece, and represent negroes, with flat profiles, shaven heads and athletic forms, with their busts scarcely covered with slight drapery, open upon the breast and fastened to the shoulders, leaving the lower limbs nude. Each is in a different attitude, and all form part of the same group. They seem to be darting forward and obeying an order. Behind them a glass, which mounts to the ceiling, reflects them with fine effect.

In the embrasures left on each side by the projection of the general construction, two old Japanese monsters grimace and look at themselves in two mirrors with grot-work frames.

The canopy is of Chinese silk, ornamented with faces and birds.

Six pedestals with golden brocade cartouches support the statues and monsters.

A small Louis XIII. clock, representing the Samaritan woman, rests upon the slab of the mantlepiece.

Two tables, one in *Renaissance* ebony, incrusted with tin, which formerly belonged to the Duke of ORLEANS, the other in marquetry, of the LOUIS XIV style, with massive feet, are displayed here. The latter is a perfect gem. There is, beside, a marvelous screen, which looks as if it had escaped from Mme. de Pompadour's *boudoir*; a handsome china *vasque*, and a Japanese perfume stand made of bronze, which was given to VICTOR HUGO by ALEXANDER DUMAS, complete the furnishing of this room.

The blue parlor, which is next in order, is no less sumptuous in another order of decoration.

The gallery in the second story opens with a folding-door, and is formed of carved and chiseled cedar, a master-piece found by VICTOR HUGO. This gallery is called the "Oak Gallery;" it is a sort of guest chamber, in fact. Six windows, looking out upon Fort St. George, distribute the light through a perfect forest of carved oak.

Occupying double the depth taken for the parlors on the first story, the "Oak Gallery" is divided into two parts by a skillful arrangement of the [illegible], and a handsome doorway with spiral columns in *Renaissance* style, painted and gilt. In the first division is the mantel-piece; in the second is seen a magnificent bed, so vast that it seems to have been built rather than put up.

The mantel-piece, which is wide, low and massive, is enriched with the most delicate workmanship. It represents the Sacrifice of Isaac, which is placed in an oaken frame, embellished with two demi-balusters entwined. Four caryatides, two feet high, hold up this charming pediment. They represent repeatedly Sylvanus with Dryads. All the figures are crowned with flowers and fruits, and their bodies are partly concealed under a scabellum ornamented with fine arabesques. Behind these exqusite statuettes is a large glass placed on a level with a construction in Holland delf; in the middle is a pedestal which supports a Celadon drinking opium, an exquisite face, such as would please the most fastidious antiquary. The two lateral wings are formed of very rich panels, upon which the scabellum of the caryatides rests. It would be vain to attempt to describe the wilderness of Biblical, Pagan and Chinese figures, in which art has blended baboons' heads with Dryads' faces.

The bed fronts the mantelpiece, the head of it resting against the wall and the feet directed toward the spectator. The canopy is formed of an assemblage of *Renaissance* panels; the head of the bed holds forward two mythological subjects, accompanied with small columns and spirals, surmounted by a bracket-pedestal in ebony, crowned by a death's head in ivory, with this inscription: "*Nox, mors, lux.*" The body of the bed has a *basso-relievo* upon the front, a curious specimen of the carvings of the Middle Ages. A *lambrequin*, embroidered in a thousand colors with silk, and a spread in tapestry, serve to garnish this gigantic bed, in which no one has ever slept, and which could only have been equaled in feudal sleeping-rooms.

A candelabra in oak, with forty candles, is placed between the two columns which divide the gallery. It was entirely executed upon designs by VICTOR HUGO, who modeled and carved the crowning figure in wood. It is a colossal girandole, spreading like a tiara, and bearing upon its summit a cluster of branches, to which the candles appear to attach flowers of light.

The door of entrance, seen from the interior, is as brilliant as a church window. Two spiral columns sustain a pediment of oak, with *Renaissance* grotesques, surrounded by arabesques and monsters; it advances with two folds, which are resplendent with paintings, among which are eight large figures of the martyrs, attired in gold and purple, the principal being Saint Peter. Upon the lintel is inscribed "*Surge, perge,*" and near it the words of Lucan: "The conquerors have the gods, with the conquered Cato remains." There are maxims besides: "*Gloria Victis—Væ nemini.*"

"Mind breatheth where it listeth,
Honor goes where duty calls,"

and below a clock, which sounds a merry chime as the hours go by:

"All leave their trace upon the frame and mind;
All wound, alas! the last one healeth."

Isolated by their situation in the midst of the sea, the inhabitants of Guernsey are sailors, and seek their life and its relations without. Each house bears an indispensable signal-mast, and has a "look-out." As soon as a ship appears, the *oriflammes* of the port signal it, and on the instant signals repeated from house to house tell of the departure or return, throughout the island.

Victor Hugo has chosen the look-out at Hauteville House for his own room. It is a little belvedera, open in all directions, where the soul can expand, though the space is as limited for the body as a captain's cabin. There stands the poet's table, his paper upon it, with ink and pen. It contains an iron bed, as hard as a soldier's couch.

The garden is but a half-acre of flowers and lawn, and contains a pretty bit of water, surrounded by a grassy margin; two honest ducks perform the part of swans as well as they can, near a terra-cotta fountain, at the base of which are dolphins' heads, throwing miniature cascades into the air. On lifting the ivy around the fountain, I found on one side the inscription: "Where hope is, there is peace." On the other side, this verse, from the "Contemplations:"

"Immensity is being, eternity the soul."

The poet sits in the garden, and looks—toward France!

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Strange Character.

A curious case of eccentricity is described in the following facts which have lately fallen under our notice. A good many years ago, a gentleman who filled a prominent situation in one of our banks, at a good old age married his servant. The pair lived happily together for several years, when the old gentleman died, leaving by his will £1,000 to his widow, in addition to an annuity of £300 per annum and a house, which he had built and furnished in first-rate style, situated in the best part of the South Side. The house is a fine mansion, containing 10 or 11 rooms, all elegantly or once elegantly furnished; and is situated in the midst of a garden, surrounded by a high stone wall. Shortly after her husband's death, the widow became notorious for two peculiarities. The first was, the rigid exclusion of all visitors, of whatever kind, from her house, the invariable answer to all entreaties to see her being, that she was not at home, or could not be seen; the second was, her constant attendance at all book and most other sales which took place in Edinburgh, where during the season, she might daily be seen carrying a large blue bag, in which she deposited and carried home her purchases. These, we may mention, were generally of the most miscellaneous description, and apparently made without any taste or discrimination. Matters went on thus for nearly thirty years. On Sunday, the old lady, in her usual health, went out to her garden to take the air, and as she did not return so speedily as was her wont, her servant looked out at the main door, when she found her mistress sitting on the stone steps, dead. This unexpected event speedily cleared up the mystery which had enveloped her domestic relations. On the house being entered by a warrant from the sheriff, it was found that she had converted the whole house into a vast magazine for the conservation of the purchases of the last twenty years; and such a scene presented itself as we believe seldom before met mortal eyes. The lobby, a handsome one had been decorated with statuary figures standing, with the pedestals, some eight feet high; but these were totally hidden by piles of books, intermixed with rubbish of every description, heaped up on either side of the lobby—a narrow track alone being left in the centre, through which, with great difficulty, a passage could be made. Every room in the house was in a similar state. Immense piles of books, rotten mattresses, stuffed dogs, female dresses, made and unmade, cheap jewelry, old bonnets, pictures and prints, with a great variety of other articles, intermixed with straw, hair, shavings, &c., covered all the floors to the depth of several feet, and similar piles filled the beds, and lay heaped on every article of furniture in the house. The smell from the mass of festering rubbish, as may be conceived, was intolerable, and it sickened some of the men who first entered the house. From the height to which the books had been piled up, it was found impossible to enter some of the rooms until a portion was removed, and upward of five tons weight of books had to be carried away before this could be effected. No description could give an adequate idea of the state of the house; but some approximation to it may be made if our readers will suppose the contents of twenty pawnbrokers' shops cast indiscriminately into a heap, and after being thoroughly mixed by means of a pitchfork, tossed into heaps in a circumscribed space. The deceased seems to have made purchases merely for the pleasure of purchasing, as most of the smaller articles were found tied up in bags or parcels precisely in the state in which they had been brought home. The deceased, it seems, burrowed in a hole which she had scooped out amidst a vast quantity of rubbish in one of the rooms; and there on the floor, with only a hair mattress beneath her, the tick of which had rotten away on one side, she took her rest in the dress she daily wore, without blankets or covering of any kind. It may be mentioned also that the deceased, though a purchaser of books to so large an extent, never read any of them, nor knew anything of their value; and when asked by individuals at sales, as occasionally she was, what she did with so many books, her answer invariably was that she bought them to present to ministers or the children of her friends. The tenacity with which she preserved the secrets of her prison-house may also be judged of by the fact that her present servant, a young Highland girl, has never (though she has been six months in her service) been beyond the walls of the garden; and when her brother came from the country to see her, the Police had to be called in before that could be accomplished. The girl was carefully locked up every time the deceased left the house, until her return; and she was never allowed to go out of her mistress's sight.—*Scotsman.*

Story of an Old Manuscript in Chetham Library.

In the year 1655, some few months after the foundation and establishment of this ancient free library, a small folio manuscript volume (now No. 6,712 of the Catalogue,) was presented to it, by a NICHOLAS HIGGINBOTOME, gentleman, and steward of the Manor of Stockport." It was entitled *Flores Historiarum Matthæi Westmonasteriensis, monachi*, (*The Flowers of History*, By MATTHEW of Westminster, Monk.) It is beautifully written on vellum, in a hand of the fourteenth century, with illuminations and rubricked initials, covering 301 pages. Upon this manuscript Mr. J. O. HALLIWELL has the following remarks in an appendix to the *Archæologia*, vol. 30, p. 327: "The Chetham Library at Manchester contains many valuable manuscripts, which appear to be nearly unknown, or at least are not alluded to in the ordinary works on the subjects to which they refer. For instance, a remarkably fine copy of the *Flores Historiarum* of MATTHEW of Westminster is preserved there, and possesses a more than ordinary value from its having belonged formerly to the monastery of which its writer was a member, no doubt transcribed in its scriptorium, and contains besides most curious and valuable contemporary historical notes." The best part of the story is yet to be told. Recently that accomplished scholar and antiquary, Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, who presides over the Manuscript Department of the British Museum Library, being engaged in a critical investigation into the origin and authorship of the celebrated chronicle which bears the above name, asked to be permitted to have the loan of the Chetham Library MS. for a short time, for the purpose of careful examination. The Governors, with a liberality which in one notable local instance has not been shown, granted the loan, and the precious volume was returned a few days ago, with the following "memorandum" in the handwriting of Sir FREDERICK MADDEN.

The title prefixed to this volume by its owner in 1657 [?1655] is erroneous. The work was never known by the name of *Liber Westmonasterii*, and the mistake has arisen from finding these words written on the first page of the chronicle in the present MS., which only indicates that the volume then (fourteenth century) belonged to the Church of Westminster. This work has hitherto been attributed to a "MATTHEW of Westminster," who is supposed to have compiled it after the year 1307. This statement rests solely on the authority of BALE, followed by Archbishop PARKER, who first printed the work in 1567 (from a MS. now in Eton College) and again in 1570, much altered and interpolated. No person, however, of the name of MATTHEW of Westminster ever existed, and the error was occasioned by finding the name of MATTHEW (*i. e.*, PARIS,) as the writer under the year 1250. The adjunct of Westminster is not found in the oldest and best MSS., and indeed is a mere conjecture to be traced to the scribe of a copy made at Norwich in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. From internal evidence, this chronicle was certainly composed at the Abbey of St. Albans down to the year 1265, and the present valuable manuscript affords undeniable evidence of the fact, since it is the original copy of the work, containing an abridgment of the greater chronicles of WENDOVER and MATTHEW PARIS. It was transcribed under the eye of the latter historian, as proved by the text, from the close of 1241 to near the end of 1249, which is in the handwriting of MATTHEW PARIS himself, as I can with certainty affirm. After the death of PARIS, in 1259, the work was continued by another writer at St. Albans to 1265, and subsequently, after the MS. passed into the possession of the Church of Westminster, by monks of that abbey. From evidence I have collected, I am of opinion that this continuation from 1265 to 1306 inclusive, is to be ascribed to JOHN REVERE, otherwise named John of London, (who died in 1310,) and then from 1307 to 1325 to ROBERT of Redyng, as appears by the note in the present volume under that year. It must be observed, however, that the text of REVERE as it here appears is abbreviated from the fuller chronicle, (in MS. Harl. 641 with which agree MS. Col. ETON, and the first edition of Parker,) and that ROBERT of Redyng appears to have availed himself of the labors of ADAM MURIMUTH after 1313.

(Signed) F. MADDEN.

BRITISH MUSEUM, DEPARTMENT OF MSS., March 29, 1866.

The importance of the facts here affirmed cannot be overrated. The original MS. of MATTHEW PARIS' *Flowers of History*, an old English chronicle of great historical value, has rested for more than two centuries in our fine old local library. More than one competent judge of its importance has declared that it ought to be placed in the British Museum; and we believe we do not at all exaggerate the money value of this volume in placing it £500.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Old Houses.

On either side of the High-street, of Edinburgh, are narrow streets or lanes which run at right angles to it, as ribs from a backbone. Many of these terminate in, or are lined by, tall old houses, long ago the residences of nobles and wealthy burghers. They are now inhabited by the very poorest and most squalid of the population, many of them almost exclusively by Irish immigrants; and there are few contrasts of the kind more strange and pathetic than that afforded by the glimpses of the comfort and magnificence of the past, seen amid the wretchedness and squalor of the present. Take one for a type of all. A long passage, about four feet wide, on the level of the street, even narrower above, where the high walls almost meet to shut out the sky, leads to a massive archway. The passage, if clean and fresh, would be a pleasant entrance, cool in Summer, sheltered in Winter; but the pavement is broken and dank ooze stands in pools, while decaying vegetables, fish-bones, and other worse refuse make the passage a pesthouse. The arched doorway discloses a lofty hall from which large rooms open, while a noble oak staircase leads to the upper stories. It was once the town mansion of one of our oldest Scottish families; now every room contains a separate family: and not only this, but the larger rooms are divided and subdivided—here by lath and plaster; here by brickwork partitions, which do not even reach to the roof; here again only by a ragged curtain, or here in more careful manner by screens of brown paper posted on cross-bars of wood. Four, even five, families in one room, separated only by such flimsy partitions; oaths, brutality and drunkenness making themselves heard through every corner of it; and yet on inaccessible niches of the oak staircase the shield and device of the family can still be seen, and gleams of sunlight still glint on shreds of tapestry-carved cornices and painted roofs. Where the Solemn League and Covenant lay for signature, fish-hawkers wrangle and organ-grinders count their ill-gotten coppers; where CHARLES TOWNSEND supped with the Lord President of the Court of Session, thieves divide their spoil. Could these rooms speak, what tales they might tell, sad and strange; of change and decay—of one master slain in a chance medley of Scots and Kers for the "crown of the causeway;" of another, the last of his race the old house ever saw, pining in solitude and poverty in a garret in St. Germains, watching the fair and fading white rose, symbol of his loyalty to the race for whom he had fought so vainly. For when Charles Edward was at Holyrood, the old house rang with merriment and echoed to the clank of spurs; but the light of the hopeless struggle which had waxed at Prestonpans, and waned at Falkirk, went down in blood on the disastrous eve of Culloden, and like many another, the house changed hands when its master became a banished outlaw. Then some canny Whig lawyer tried to buy the pictures, and relics, and the old home associations, when he bought the walls. But it will not do, good investment as it was; the new master cannot feel it is his own. Strange shadows lurk in corners, armor falls with a clank at uncanny hours, and on suggestive anniversaries; one by one the pictures, with their restless following eyes, are turned to the wall or condemned to the lumber-room; and by the time the lawyer has prospered enough to buy "a' bit place" in the country, he finds that the house has got a bad name and won't let. He then cuts it up into small tenements, lets part of it for an office; the character of the tenants gets worse and worse, while their number increases at every term day, till the quiet grave home of a family becomes the teeming warren it now is. And then the sooner the end comes the better. To be gutted by a fire, condemned by the Dean of Guild, or swept away by a railway company, seems, any of them, a more merciful fate than to drag on, a nest of fever and den of thieves, till, from very rottenness, it crumbles on the heads of its inmates. While it stands, with rags for ivy, and oaths and ribaldry instead of the wild bird's song, it is a *caput mortuum*, not a ruin—it is pestilential, without being picturesque.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Literary Property in France.

The French Government is devoting considerable attention to the protection of literary property in all those countries which have signed international treaties with France. Thus, the Minister of State has referred the subject of the illegal reproductions of French works in the *Nation Suisse* to the Minister of Freign Affairs. His Excellency M. ROUHER has forwarded the reply from the French Chargé d'Affairs at Berne to the Committee of the Société des Gens de Lettres, as to the contents of the dispatch of the 8th March. M. LE BARON DE REINACH had received the assurance that the Federal Council entirely shared the opinion of the Imperial Government on the validity of the engagements entered into on the 30th June, 1864, to secure the reciprocal guarantee of literary property. Therefore, the Committee of the Société des Gens des Lettres are going to bring this important case before the Geneva law Courts. Thirty years ago the great BALZAC then President of the Committee, thought the subject one of such vital importance that he himself pleaded as counsel for the society against the *Journal de Rouen*, won his cause, and, odd to say, the paper, although defeated, entered into an arrangement with the society, and signed a treaty drawn up by M. BALZAC. Our President, M. PAUL FEVAL, purposes following the example of his mighty predecessor, and has announced his intention of going to Geneva, assisted by M. F. THOMAS, to act as counsel for our society. Nothing can be more exasperating to authors than the present state of things. Last year a friend of mine gave a considerable sum to a popular English writer for permission to translate a novel. It proved a success in Paris, and went through two editions in as many months. His editor allowed my friend a profit of 50 centimes on each copy sold. I need not say that this is not particularly remunerative. Judge of my friend's disquiet when traveling a few weeks after the publication of the work in Belgium, to find it reproduced *en feuilleton* in a Brussels paper, which paper he was quietly informed was in great demand at the moment in consequence of the interesting novel it was in course of publishing. My friend [illegible] Brussels in a state of mind I refrain from describing, and proceeded to Berlin. Being in want of a vocabulary wherewith to improve his powers of procuring the necessaries of life, he entered a library. The Teutonic bookseller, having supplied the last improved aid to conversation, wished to impress him with the conviction that the Prussian capital was up to the time of day in the matter of the latest literary successes, and offered him four or five neatly got up volumes, which he assured him was the last work out. I leave you to judge of my friend's consternation on recognizing his own translation republished at Berlin.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

MERCADANTE'S NEW OPERA.—A Naples letter gives some account of MERCADANTE's new opera "Virginia," recently brought out there: "For sixteen years it has been suspended in that limbo to which the ignorant and besotted policy of the BOURBONS condemned it; but on Saturday week it was performed in San Carlo, before a most crowded audience, and was received with enthusiasm. The idea of it was born so long ago as 1847, and was approved by the DUC DE VENTIGNANO, then at the head of the theatrical revisorship. After 1848, the new revision forbade any performance of "Virginia," on the ground that it might bring about a revolution; a door, however, was left open to MERCADANTE, provided he would save *Virginia* from death, and give *Appius* a triumph at last! A condition which violated morality, probability and historic truth, was rejected, and so MERCADANTE locked up perhaps his best opera until the present day. As we have already said, it was sung before an expectant and a crowded audience; 4,600 lire were taken at the doors, in addition to 2,600 lire for the increased prices of the subscription, and had it been possible to hold them, twice the audience would have been assembled. From the commencement, a double chorus, 'Orgia Patrizia,' which was interrupted by the Funeral March of *Ourius Dentatus*, called for the applause of the public, and *il maestro* was literally shouted for; but the blind old man had been kept far away from the scene of excitement by medical advice. MIRATE sang well his air, and the chorus of women which precedes the *Preghiera* of the *soprano* was much approved. In this, Mad. LOTTI shone. In the second act the *aria* of *Virginia*, a duet between *Virginia* and *Icilius*, and the final *settimino* proved the scientific power of combination which MERCADANTE possesses. In the third act MERCADANTE surpassed himself in a duet between *Appius* and *Icilius*, and afterward in that between *Virginia* and *Virginius*, and lastly in the grand scene in the Forum, composed of four distinct pieces. To say that the enthusiasm of the audience was great is to say little. The shouts for the great *maestro* were as of one voice, and as he did not and could not appear, there was one universal cry of '*Viva* MERCADANTE!' At the next performance we hear he is to be present. The ovation he will receive will be overwhelming." To this we may add, from the *Gazette Musicale*, the principal singers were called for forty-three times.

"PREHISTORIC REMAINS."—A great deal of interest was excited last year by the discovery of human bones, flint implements, and so forth, by Mr. LAING, in mounds at Caithness. The learned interpretations of Prof. HUPLEY and Prof. OWEN were sought and obtained. The peculiar construction of the mounds was elaborately described by Mr. LAING; the adult skeleton was pronounced to have ape-like peculiarities, and the jawbone of an infant which was submitted to Prof. OWEN was said to have certain marks which were painfully indicative of the cannibalistic habits of our prehistoric progenitors. The Ethnological and Anthropological societies had rival discussions, and a great deal of erudite dissertation and debate took place, which is preserved in print. At the last meeting of the former society it was broadly stated by several persons who have since examined these mounds that not any of them contain any traces of prehistoric age. The harbor mound is composed almost entirely of limpets, and the churchyard mound of periwinkle shells! The harbor mound contained a pair of weaver's shears, and was itself the ruins of a common corn-kiln of the country. The stone implements were said to be chips such as may be collected by the barrowful. The Birkle Hills, instead of being places of worship and sacrifice, were thought to be natural hillocks of blown sand, which had served as the rendezvous of country folks on occasion of wrecks. The ape-like skeleton is declared to be the remains of a Danish seaman, and the jawbone of the child which afforded indications of cannibalism to have been borrowed from a neighboring churchyard. Coins are said to have been found among these "prehistoric" remains, belonging, not to the age of the great auk, but to the reign of WILLIAM III. The controversy on the authenticity of the Abbeville jawbone will probably fade before the battle over these mounds at Keiss.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FROZEN MAMMOTH IN SIBERIA.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science a letter was received from M. DE BAER, of St. Petersburg, in reference to the mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which had been discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia. The discovery had been made in 1864 by a Samoyede in the environs of Taz Bay, the eastern branch of the gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg toward the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long time in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the aid of the Russian Government, sent M. SCHMIDT, a distinguished paleontologist, to examine the animal and its position in the locality. It is hoped Mr. SCHMIDT will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notice may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The pre-historical figure of the mammoth drawn on a piece of ivory, found in a cavern of Perigord by M. LARTET, will then admit of verification.

LISZT AND THE CZAR.—The *Evénement* relates the following anecdote of LISZT, when several years ago he was at St. Petersburg. The Emperor NICHOLAS invited LISZT to perform at a Court entertainment given specially in his honor. The great pianist commenced, but in the middle of the piece unfortunately his eyes fell on the Emperor, who, instead of listening to his wondrous execution, was engaged in conversing with one of his aides-de-camp. The artist went on playing, but in a somewhat exasperated state of mind; the Emperor went on talking. LISZT could endure it no longer, and suddenly stopped. The Court circle looked at each other in astonishment; the Czar sent to ask what had happened. "When the Emperor speaks," replied LISZT, "every one should be silent." Next morning, the Czar, who perfectly understood the hint, sent the great pianist a magnificent diamond pin.

A GREAT METEOR.—The most remarkable addition that has ever been made to the collection of meteorites in the British Museum accrued to it in the past year by the arrival from Melbourne of the great mass of meteoric iron found at Cranbourne, near that city, and known in the colony as the "Bruce meteorite." It was purchased by Mr. BRUCE, now of Inverquhomery, with a view to his presenting it to the British Museum. Through a misunderstanding the museum at Melbourne had a promise of half of it; the trustees of the British Museum, therefore, acquired and sent to the Melbourne Museum the mass of meteorite iron, weighing 3,000 lbs., that was sent to the Exhibition of 1862, and which had been found close to the great meteorite, and the latter was then forwarded entire to London. Its weight is rather more than 3½ tons. It is, consequently, by far the largest meteoric mass in any collection in the world.

A PERSIAN COURT CIRCULAR.—The official journal of Teheran gives the subjoined report of a shooting party in which the Shah had taken part: "The royal personage, who casts on the earth the shadow of God, has passed very agreeably his time at the chase of Djadjround; with the aid of God he killed 32 head of large game, and designed to bring down a number of partridges, moorhens and pheasants. The grand sypachsadar (Minister of War) who accompanied the great sovereign of Iran, obtained a remarkable distinction, for his majesty, who dispenses his grace and generosity so unsparingly, deigned to present him with a partridge with his own hand."

A Maryland Gipsy Story.

The Newtown (Md.) *Record* has an account of an adroit transaction: "Two Gipsies, answering to the names of WILLIAM and MARY WALLACE, encamped about seven miles below Drummondtown, succeeded in persuading a Mr. EDWARD WRIGHT, a merchant of the place, that if he would allow them to put any amount of his money in his trunk, the key and trunk both to be in his (Mr. WRIGHT's) keeping, after it should remain a number of days undisturbed the amount would be doubled, evidencing their faith in their prophecy and in him, by putting $300 of their own money with $4,000 of his, most of which was borrowed, which was done on the 5th inst. About nine days after this a gentleman from whom Mr. WRIGHT had borrowed several hundred dollars called upon him for the amount. He (Mr. WRIGHT) not being able to raise this without taking it from the amount in his trunk, went to it for that purpose, and found to his astonishment that no money was there, and upon inquiry learned that the gipsies and money had gone together. He found in the trunk, however, a package similar to the bundle of money which he had supposed was placed there, and also a bundle of lead corresponding with a package containing $300 in gold, which he thought had also been placed in the trunk.

"We learn also that other parties, who do not wish their names known, lost two or three thousand dollars additional by the same transactions. It may be stated that they had before this performed some wonderful freaks of sleight-of-hand. Mr. WRIGHT telegraphed immediately, offering $1,000 reward for the apprehension and recovery of the money, which he has now increased to $2,000. WILLIAM WALLACE is of medium size, with dark hair and whiskers. His wife, MARY, is a large woman, with no complexion and with brown hair."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Terrific Effects of the New Explosive Compound—Horrible Scene—Entire Demolition of the Building—Melancholy Loss of Life—Minute Description of the Tragic Event.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

"From sudden death, good Lord deliver us!"

Never until now was I impressed with the full significance and import of the above supplication. It had always seemed to me that when the final call came, requesting me to hand in my checks, I should like it to be short and sudden; but the occurrence of Monday last has wrought a complete change in my wishes in that respect. Rather than be hurled into the next world without note of warning, let me die, like "Camille" in the fifth act, to slow music, comfortably wrapped up in white muslin, a few friends standing around the bedside, and cheering me on the final journey by fond assurances of regard.

With nitro-glycerine the world is now tolerably familiar, but we of San Francisco were totally unacquainted with it, save by reputation, until the terrible explosion of yesterday, which made our whole coast practically familiar with its powers. Report had reached us of its adaptedness in opening the caverns of the earth, and tearing asunder the rock-vaults where mineral treasures lie concealed; it had been extensively advertised as an agent destined to supersede gunpowder for blasting purposes, and a number of experiments had been made which resulted wholly in its favor. If any doubt lingered in the most sceptical mind as to its explosive force, that doubt was removed by the involuntary experiment of Monday last; and I may add that if in the mind of any progressive miner there existed a desire for its introduction for mining purposes, that desire has also been dissipated.

With the accident you have already been made acquainted by telegraph. Let me communicate to you the details; and as an account by an eye-witness is generally the most interesting, permit me to begin by relating what passed under my own observation.

Having a little business with ANDREW B. FORBES, formerly agent at this place of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but latterly connected with WELLS, FARGO & Company's Express, I stepped into the office of the latter Company between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. SAMUEL KNIGHT, who had long occupied the position of Superintendent of the Express, and who in that capacity was well and favorably known to nearly every citizen of San Francisco, was seated at the desk usually occupied by the former gentleman. Inquiring for Mr. FORBES, I was told by Mr. KNIGHT that he had stepped out for a moment, and was probably in the Union Club Rooms above, at lunch. Declining an invitation to sit down and await his return, I stepped up into the Club rooms, and after a few minutes' conversation with the gentleman I sought started up street toward my office. On the next corner, two or three minutes after leaving the Club rooms, I met a friend. Stopping a moment to exchange greetings, he commented upon the heat of the weather, and remarked that it felt "earthquaky." The words had hardly left his lips—we stood looking down the street toward WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s—when an immense column of smoke and vapor shot suddenly in air, to a height, probably, of three or four hundred feet, followed almost simultaneously by a report like the discharge of an old-fashioned frigate's lower-deck guns in a double broadside, while the solid earth under our feet seemed to reel and quiver, as the vessel might, when shaken in every timber by the concussion. Broken glass, fragments of brick and mortar, splinters and other *débris* came showering down around us like the scoriæ from a volcano in a state of eruption. First impressions are naturally quick and vivid, and, singularly enough, it at once occurred to me: This is no earthquake, a volcano has suddenly opened in the heart of the city, and the destruction foretold years ago by the old Jesuit father has at last fallen upon San Francisco. But there was no thought of flight. Drawn by the fatal fascination which danger always exerts, moved by one impulse, we both started for the spot, on a keen run, glass and fragments of window-sash falling about our ears at every step. Those standing in the immediate vicinity were running in a contrary direction, and drays and express wagons, without drivers, were charging about in every direction, like demoralized artillery companies on a battle-field. "What is it?" was the cry on every lip. Even the crowd that had collected around the building were ignorant not only of what the explosion was, but also of *where* it occurred. Some said it was the boiler of the Golden Gate flour mills, located on California-street, (the Express building stands on the corner of Montgomery and California streets;) others that it was the boiler in BELL's assay office, (adjoining WELLS & FARGO's;) others that it was a jar of acids in the assay office, while still others declared it was an explosion of gunpowder stored in the rear of the Express building. The acid theory seemed the most reasonable, for there was neither steam nor flame about the explosion, as would have been the result had a boiler collapsed or gunpowder become ignited. Strangely enough, the moment that "nitro-glycerine" was suggested, the explanation was accepted at once, for every one felt that a new agent, of more terrible force than any with which they were before acquainted, lay at the bottom of this work of devastation and death.

While the many were talking a few were doing, and bodies, exhumed from the wreck and ruin, were carried through the crowd upon hastily improvised litters. The first that met my eye was the Mr. KNIGHT, with whom I had spoken a few minutes previously. It did not seem possible that this could indeed be the man, then in the full flush and vigor of health—now a blasted and shattered corpse. His boots were torn into shreds, his pantaloons cut into strips as though by an hundred busy shears, and his lower limbs looked as though driven into the body.

But before proceeding further let me give you an idea of the premises. WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express building, constructed in the most substantial manner, of solid granite, stands upon the corner of Montgomery and California streets. In its rear a lane, or alleyway, gives access to the stables and the yard, where heavy freight is stored. Immediately back of the granite building a two-story addition, of lighter build, had been erected, the lower part being occupied for offices by the Express Company, the upper forming the kitchen, billiard-room and lunch-room of the Union Club, the other rooms of the Club being located in the main building. On the opposite side of the alleyway, fronting upon California-street, stood the assay office of G. W. BELL. Part of the alleyway was arched over by the kitchen and billiard-room of the Club, but the spot where the explosion occurred was open, forming, as it were, a giant mortar. The rear walls of the assay office and the Express building were completely demolished; of the kitchen of the club-room only a confused mass of brick remained, and the roof of the billiard-room, its iron sheathing curled up like wall-paper, was driven in, crushing the tables below as though they had been pigeon eggs. Had the usual number of club-men been playing billiards, the loss of life would have been much greater, as not one in the room could have escaped death, but it fortunately happened that all were either at lunch or in the reading-room. But of the damage to the upper portion of the building, by and by—let us first deal with the lower, where the principal mortality occurred.

Such a scene I have never before witnessed. The yard was completely filled with bricks and rubbish. Men, crushed down by beams and timbers, were groaning and imploring release; others were clambering among the ruins endeavoring to afford assistance. Shreds of flesh and fragments of limbs lay mingled with broken boxes and splinters of wood. Two horses, which had been attached to one of the Express wagons, lay dismembered, while a third, with shattered skull and limbs, lay moaning, until some friendly hand with a pistol shot put the poor animal out of its misery. One of the first bodies recognized was that of Mr. BELL, proprietor of the assay building, an old citizen, and one of the present Board of Supervisors. He was living when rescued, but breathed his last soon after. As an instance of how small a thing a life often hinges upon, Mr. BELL contemplated going to Petaluma that afternoon, and a servant had been ordered to have his horse saddled and in readiness in the alley-way at a certain hour. Punctually at the hour, Mr. BELL came out, and was mounting his horse, when one of the clerks of the Express Company, who was examining a box of oil or acids in a leaking condition, requested him to aid them as a chemist—he being a [illegible] chemist—in ascertaining the amount of damage done. He complied, and ordered the servant to walk the horse down to the boat, saying he would join him there in a few minutes. Hardly had the servant and horse got into the street when the explosion, resulting in Mr. BELL's almost instant death, occurred. Mr. KNIGHT, too, had he occupied his usual place, would probably have escaped uninjured. But it is useless to speculate upon such things, for beyond a doubt we are always found precisely where death is sent to find us. I do not believe that in this matter of mortality random arrows are shot around in the dark.

News of the disaster spread rapidly through the city, and all who had relatives employed in the vicinity came gathering around in a horror of suspense and fear. One lady stood at the gate crying, "my husband, my husband, let me see my husband!" Poor creature, even the melancholy pleasure of looking once more upon his face, dead though it were, of imprinting a last kiss upon his lips, however silent and sealed, was denied her. He was literally blown into fragments. Not even the trunk was left entire. It seemed as though the whole body had been rolled through a piece of machinery, studded with knives, which, after mincing the flesh, scattered it far and wide, as a farmer in Spring sows wheat. All these sad remnants, gathered up as carefully and scrupulously as possible, were put into a basket, and as they were carried past the poor lady, she cried, "What have they in that basket? Are they thinking of saving *goods* at such a time as this?" The remains were only identified by a seal ring found upon the fore-finger of a mutilated hand which lay near the shattered trunk. Even of the clothing no shred was left sufficiently large to be recognized.

Another body was shattered beyond identification, though not to the same horrible extent. At the undertaker's, yesterday, I saw a basket full of human flesh that never can be identified, as the shreds were picked up in various parts of the yard, and probably belonged to two or three different bodies. Little wonder that the Sepoys had such a horror of being blown from a cannon's mouth; for it indeed looks in such a case as though there would be considerable confusion at the last day in each man's claiming his own.

A woman who had a lover missing stood by the basket while I was there, examining each piece of clothing shown her and alternating between hope and fear. A shred of blue woolen was held up.

"Here is a piece of his stockings. Did he wear colored woolen stockings like these?"

"No!"—and a great sigh of relief. "He always wore white ones. It is not he."

"But stay. We are wrong; this is a piece of an undershirt."

"Oh, my God! He always wore flannel like that!"

And the poor creature, with a great scream, fell in a dead swoon.

At the present writing, the list of killed and wounded may not be entirely correct, but being derived from authentic sources, I think it will be found nearly so, as all the persons who are known to have been employed in or about the building are now accounted for, with the exception of J. H. WRIGHT, a waiter in the Union Club, and a Chinaman employed in the cooking department. Both were in the kitchen at the time of the explosion, and are probably buried under the brick and rubbish of the fallen walls. The work of exhumation is rapidly going on, but it will most likely take all the next day, or more, to complete the removal of the *débris*. Following is the list of killed: Samuel Knight, Superintendent of the Express Company; Frank Webster, freight clerk; William D. Jestur, porter; John Gallagher and Joseph Elliott, hostlers of the Express Company; G. W. Bell, assayer and member of the Board of Supervisors; William H. Havens, freight clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; FELIX DURIVAULT, first cook at the Union Club. DENNIS O'DONNELL, waiter, and YUNG SHI, a Chinaman—scullion or something—taken from the ruins terribly mangled, died last evening. The following are the wounded: W. H. COX, steward of the Union Club, and FRANK MORRIS, second cook—probably fatally. (The flesh of the former was filled with splinters of wood and pieces of bone, like a quiver with arrows, and so intense were his sufferings that on being rescued from the ruins he begged some one, for humanity's sake, to shoot him through the head, or lend him a pistol, that he himself might end his misery.) A Frenchman named LE GLAISE, employed in the kitchen of the Club, and WILLIAM MORAN, a waiter, are both seriously injured. JOHN MAGUIRE, WILLIAM SMITHURST, EDWARD KENT, waiters; FRED. REIST, third cook, and O. C. COCKS, storekeeper of the Club; D. B. STACEY and W. J. TAYLOR, clerks in the Express office; and EDWARD WALLUS, assayer in BELL's office, were all more or less injured, but none seriously. Capt. ELDRIDGE, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was in the back office of the Express Company, in conference with LOUIS MCLANE, at the time of the accident, and received some pretty severe cuts and contusions about the head and face, but fortunately escaped any more serious injury. I am glad that my excellent friend, Col. HAYWARD, of the Amador mine, who always contrives to be around when anything is going on, only got slightly scratched, instead of being killed. Poor fellow, he has always had my sympathies—only an income of $40,000 a month—just the sum that he owes me on a trifling wager, and has never had the grace to pay, though quintuple the usual three days' grace has been given him—he is to be pitied. Indeed, I do envy him his luck, for I am morally convinced that if ever one of my many mining or petroleum ventures ceased levying assessments, and paid me the moderate sum of $40,000 in a life-time, I would certainly be nipped in the bud by some unfortunate explosion or something else, many years short of my three-score-and-ten. Of the number of persons wounded slightly by falling glass, &c., I have no idea, and would not have space to enumerate the names if I had, for the streets were full, and stilettos of plate glass half an inch thick, and a perfect grape and cannister shower of common window glass, fell for blocks around. Within a radius of a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet, there was not a pane of glass left whole, the total value of glass broken being estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. Glaziers have reaped a rich harvest, sharing with undertakers the emoluments of the occasion.

Some idea of the force of the explosion can be formed when it is known that in Leisdorff-street—a block east of the scene of the accident—a piece of skull, with the scalp adhering, was picked up, while a fragment of shoulder was seen *puttied* against the wall, like one of the paper pellets which boys throw about at school. In a store opposite the Express building half a human head, containing the brain intact, was found; in California-street lay a fragment of a skull, nearly three hundred feet distant; a tailor working at his bench, some hundred and fifty feet away, was startled to his feet by the explosion, and frightened nearly into convulsions by a human arm, which was dashed through the window and deposited amid the snips of cloth that lay before him. In the billiard-room of the Union Club an abdomen hung impaled upon a broken rafter, against which it had been hurled. Around on the adjoining roofs lay shreds of human flesh and vital organs. But one of the most curious illustrations of the tremendous and terrible power of the explosive agent was afforded by the body of a cat, lying on a roof nearly adjacent to the yard. The body was literally split in twain from head to tail, and one's first conviction on looking at it was that it had been struck by lightning, disemboweled and dismembered. There was very little cat left save the skin.

A rather curious experience fell to the lot of a gentleman who was lunching in the Union Club rooms at the time of the accident. In common with the others he was lifted to the ceiling and dropped again to the floor, but an old seal ring that he wore, which fitted so tightly upon his finger that you could not remove it by ordinary coaxing, was stripped off with such force as to lacerate the finger-joint; two gold twenties were taken from his pocket, and his gold watch and chain flung so far that they have not yet found their way back. Will not the light-fingered gentry avail themselves of this discovery and "go through" their victims by throwing a little nitro-glycerine upon their clothes, to the abandonment of chloroform and the desuetude of the harsher system of garroting?

It is singular, but fortunate, that none of the members of the Union Club were killed or seriously injured. The majority of them were at lunch at the time, and the dining-room was left a heap of ruins. They relate, as their experience, a terrible concussion, as though a comet had collided with the earth and chaos were coming again; next they found their heads bumping against the ceiling, and the next moment all were sprawling upon the floor amid the overturned tables, broken dishes and glasses, and falling plastering. It was peculiarly rough on the Club, for they had just fitted up their rooms at a cost of nearly $20,000, and had incorporated a company, owning everything themselves. The heavy doors were blown off their hinges, in some cases entirely across the room; partitions were [illegible] from one to the other, leaving everything generally out of place; [illegible] were twisted and bent up into as many knots or shapes as they could get a ready; window-sashes were shattered, and not a single pane of glass left whole in the entire building. Singularly enough, however, in the parlor not one of the four large mirrors was broken, though glass and window-sashes were all smashed out into the street. The wine-room presented about as curious a picture as one would often wish to see. Cliquot and Chambertin, Carte d'Or, Lafitte and Margaux clarets, Maraschino, Absinthe, Otard, Schnapps, brown stout, English ale, red wines and white—never was there seen more mingled spirits than those which dashed and surged about upon the floor. Alas and alas! what a waste of good liquor was there!

Now, a word as to how the explosion occurred, and I have done. The box containing the compound, directed to "W. H. MILLS, Los Angelos," was shipped as "fast freight" from New-York, by the Isthmus. It was shot into the hold of the steamer at New-York, was debarked and trundled into the cars at Aspinwall with no more care than if it had been a keg of nails; down a slide it was shot into the hold of the steamer *Sacramento* at Panama; falling off the slide it was so injured that the contents oozed slightly out, but no one suspected what their character was. I will not now stop to speculate as to what would have been the result had an explosion occurred in the hold of the *Sacramento* on the trip to San Francisco. But the reader will readily arrive at the conclusion, without any suggestion from the writer, that, had an accident occurred—and what more likely when the loose stowage of freight, the rolling and pitching of a steamer, and the hair-triggerness of the compound are considered—nothing would have been left, nothing would ever have been heard of the vessel. That she sailed from Panama on such a day, with so many souls on board, would have been all that ever the world would know of the steamer *Sacramento*, for the sea keeps its secrets well. Nor will I stop to speculate as to the punishment that should be awarded the man who would thus peril a thousand lives by the surreptitious shipment of the most dangerous compound that the subtile skill of the chemist, employed for ages, has yet been able to invent. Now to resume the plain thread of my narrative: On arriving in San Francisco the Express Company, to whose forwarding all fast freight for destinations beyond San Francisco is consigned, found two boxes—one marked "J. M. MOORE, Idaho," the other "W. H. MILLS, Los Angelos"—in such condition that they refused to receive them until examined and damages ascertained and appraised. It was evident that one box, containing some kind of oil, had leaked upon the other. So HAVENS, freight clerk of the Steamship Company, was sent for to examine the boxes with WEBSTER, freight clerk of the Express Company, the two to make a joint report. Precisely how the accident occurred none will ever know, for nitro-glycerine does its work clean and dead men tell no tales. Of all in the yard—let alone those around the box—not a soul was left alive. But Mr. BELL's servant—for mention of this episode see a previous portion of this letter—as his master joined the gentleman who called him, noticed that one of the parties held a chisel and hammer in his hand. In opening the box, a blow from the hammer—a splinter of the wood or a drop of oil having got between it and the chisel—probably exploded the contents, and the result is written in the legible characters of wreck and death already shown to you. This theory is the more to be accepted from the fact that WEBSTER, HAVENS, and the porter, who would naturally have been near or immediately over the box during the examination, were literally blown to pieces. One thing is certain, a drop of the compound that caused the mischief would explode, when struck by a hammer, with a report like a pistol, for I myself saw splinters from the box, saturated with the oil, experimented upon. The other box, directed to Idaho, at first thought to contain nitro-glycerine, is now known to have contained only silverware; and widely indeed that silverware was scattered, a spoon, bent and twisted, marked "I. M. M.," having been picked up two blocks distant.

Of course a great excitement was caused among our excitable population, and this was not lessened when it became known that a large amount of the oil was stored within the city limits. At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the evening, after paying a proper tribute of respect to the member whose seat was rendered vacant, a resolution was offered that the Chief of Police be directed and empowered to search out and destroy all the nitro-glycerine anywhere in the City and County of San Francisco. The resolution was opposed by one member on the ground that there was no law preventing a man from having nitro-glycerine in his possession, and that beyond a doubt the City would be liable for all the property thus destroyed. But the *vigilante* element still remains in the breasts of San Franciscans, and they seldom stop to consult law or consider costs after once making up their minds that a thing should be done. So the resolution was passed by a vote of nine to two of the eleven members present. The twelfth, for the first time in a long period of municipal service—Mr. BELL—being the oldest member of the Board, did not respond at roll-call. Chief BURKE, with whom I had an opportunity of conversing the next evening, did not seem over and above pleased with the duty that had been assigned him, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that after the events of the day he should feel a delicacy about undertaking to handle a ton or two of such stuff. But I have no doubt that he would have mounted his bob-tail pony, ridden to the magazine, and touched it off with a common lucifer match, had not an injunction restraining any such action been issued before he got ready. How it will eventuate I do not know, but having for some time contemplated a visit East, I think I shall hasten my preparations so as to leave by the steamer which conveys this letter, for, having seen twenty-five pounds exploded with such eminently satisfactory results, I am not anxious to be in the city when a ton is tamped and fired. In any event, I would not advise your merchants to ship any more nitro-glycerine out here unless they wish to receive by return mail an installment of infernal machines, after the fashion of the one sent to Judge FIELD.

C. H. W.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Debate—Mr. Bright's Mild Speech—Freedman's Aid—Death of Mrs. Carlyle—The Cholera—Rinderpest—Mr. Dickens.

LONDON, Saturday, April 28, 1866.

The great debate on the extension of the suffrage reopened on Monday night with a long speech from Mr. BRIGHT, which disappointed alike his enemies and his friends. It was moderate to tameness; it was, for Mr. BRIGHT, simply weak and unimpressive. The only part in which it rose to animation and eloquence was the peroration, in which he asserts his claims to be heard as a leading English reformer, and one who had taken an active and prominent part in all those measures which have contributed to English prosperity, as free trade, corn law abolition, &c. As a whole the speech cannot have strengthened the Government.

On Thursday night Mr. LOWE opened the debate with a very long and very able speech against the bill, and one which, on the English theory of government, cannot be answered. In fact, the Government does not care to argue the question. It has counted on a certain number of reliable votes, and though there is no previous question, no stifling of debate, and no gag, the party whip is freely used, and Liberal members are expected to carry the bill under pain of seeing their opponents in power, or the House itself dissolved.

The principle of the bill is that of universal suffrage. It holds that suffrage is the right of every man who cannot be shown to be incompetent to exercise it—its extension a debt which should be paid. If a man who pays house-rent to the amount of seven pounds a year may vote, why exclude those who pay six or five or three pounds, and why exclude anybody? If those who pay taxes ought to have votes, then every man, woman and child who drinks beer or gin, or smokes tobacco, should vote. Agricultural laborers are our own flesh and blood and fellow Christians, as well as the seven-pound artisans.

The simple fact is that the Government is taking a long stride toward democracy. Mr. LOWE, who has been a somewhat advanced Liberal, sees and fears it. Others see it and do not fear it. Democracy in England would be a revolution. It could not fail to sweep away the existing system, and give to England a government like that of America or of France. It might be a democratic Empire or a democratic Republic. The Church, as a State institution, would be abolished. The House of Lords would go, and the Crown, if it remained, would be either a name—it is not much more now—or there would be substituted for it a more potent executive. The great power now struggling for mastery in England is that of the industrial classes, banded together in trades unions. These are getting the control of industry, and aim at the control of politics. The trades unions are Protectionists and Socialists. They do not believe in free trade or free competition. They regulate the hours of work and the rate of wages. They dictate to employers of every kind. No machine can be introduced without their approbation, and no man can exercise superior skill or industry in any of the great trades for his own benefit. If he attempt it, he is thrown out of employment. There is no such tyranny in the world as that exercised by the artisans of England through their trades unions. Give them the opportunity, and they will carry all the power of their combination into politics. What they would do there can be no doubt about. They are not at all reticent on the subject. The great fight between the privileged and unprivileged classes of England cannot be long postponed, but the higher classes, in my opinion, will not make a hasty surrender. They will fight. Too many interests are involved. Churchmen will fight for the Church, landlords for land, the aristocracy for privilege, fundholders for the national credit, all who have something to keep it. It is a very powerful combination if it can only be roused to conservative action.

Some of the best points in Mr. LOWE's speech were his quotations from the writings of Mr. MILL, who sits by Mr. BRIGHT and supports the Government. In 1852 Mr. MILL, writing of suffrage extension, said the great objection to including the working classes was "their extreme unfitness at present for any order of things which would make any considerable demand on either their intellect or their virtue." In 1861 he said: "Universal teaching must precede universal enfranchisement. [illegible] that those in whom an a priori theory has [illegible] will maintain that power over others, over the whole community, should be given to people who have not acquired the commonest, the most essential requisites for taking care of themselves." These quotations were received by the House with "loud cheers and laughter," Mr. MILL joining in the cheers.

A meeting to inaugurate "The National Freedman's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland" has been held, at which the Duke of ARGYLE presided, and speeches were made by Sir T. F. BUXTON, Mr. T. BRIGHT, M. P., Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P., &c. The noble chairman disclaimed any idea of interfering with American politics, properly so called. They only wished to see the negro fully possessed of his civil rights, which alone could render the abolition of slavery of any value. Mr. T. BRIGHT said:

> "The freedmen were at present living as it were in an enemy's country, as it was quite certain the Southern planters who but yesterday were their masters would not feel any very Christian spirit toward them. What had taken place in Jamaica afforded an illustration of what might be expected to occur in the Southern States of America. Notwithstanding that the abolition of slavery in Jamaica was effected by an act of the Legislature, and a heavy compensation was paid to the owners of the slaves, it was quite clear that from the period of the abolition of slavery up to this hour the whites have never really, in an honest and just spirit, acknowledged the changed condition of the negro, but that during the whole of that time their conduct toward the negro was what it always had been—of a most unjust and iniquitous character. But the negroes of the United States were not voluntarily emancipated, and no compensation was paid to the planters of the Southern States. The ill-feeling, therefore, which existed in Jamaica on the part of the planter toward the negro might be supposed to exist in an increased degree in the United States; and, if it did not, it was, in his opinion, owing to the institutions of the country, a population of freemen, an extensive suffrage, newspapers, a platform, schools—all these in the South, while in the North the people, who, having gone through this terrible war in connection with the negro, had resolved to complete in peace the work which they had begun in war."

Mr. HUGHES thought that in a year or two the whole difficulty would be over, so that they must act at once or lose the opportunity of deepening and widening the bonds which tied them and the American people together. This is what Mr. HUGHES is reported to have said, but he does not shine as an orator in meetings any more than in Parliament, where he has not done himself the credit his friends hoped and expected he might. As for this Union it only proposes to send a good lot of money to the Committee at Washington, which I have no doubt will be very acceptable. British gold used to be considered a dangerous element in American politics, but individually I have not found it bad to take, the only trouble being to get it in sufficient doses.

The sudden death of Mrs. CARLYLE, the wife of THOMAS CARLYLE, last Saturday, so soon after her husband's great address as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and before his return to London, has excited much sympathy. Mrs. CARLYLE was a remarkable woman—a lineal descendant of JOHN KNOX—and she has had much to do with the literary success of her husband. Though far from rich, she brought him a modest competence which saved him from the necessity of writing for bread, and enabled him to spend years over a work which, under other circumstances, he might have written in as many months. And this gave him independence also to write what he would, without caring too much whether what he wrote would sell well and be in demand at the libraries. They resided in a very quiet, homely street at Chelsea, near the Thames, and Mrs. CARLYLE was driving in Hyde Park last Saturday, when the shock of seeing her favorite dog run over by another carriage appears to have instantly killed her.

The cholera, which broke out some time ago at Luxembourg, has invaded Holland and alarmed England. One case—that of a Dutch sailor—is reported this morning at Bristol. The weather is warm for the season, and there is too much reason to apprehend that in a month or two the terrible pestilence will spread over these islands. The attention of the municipal authorities has been called to the importance of immediate preparation; but for great masses of the people there will be none whatever. They are as much predestined victims as if they had been marked by the Angel of Death. They are ready for typhus or cholera, or any form of blood poison, and when struck by the disease no treatment can save them. There is a certain percentage of population as sure to die of cholera as of drowning if we were all thrown into deep water together. The efforts of municipal bodies may diminish the proportion. I wish I could say as much of the efforts of the doctors to cure the cases attacked, but the statistics of the disease are against them.

A curious case of the ravages of the rinderpest, just transpired, must be another warning to you in America. Some speculators have sent a small drove of camels to the Canary Islands. Within a week every quadruped in the island was attacked with the rinderpest, and sheep, cows and oxen died by scores. There seems to be no doubt that in a few cases sheep have taken the disease in England.

Mr. DICKENS, whose readings are more than ever successful, has engaged to give a reading next week at the Crystal Palace—not in the great open space of the centre, but in the concert room, which will hold about two thousand persons, with an extra price of admission. The Palace itself sometimes contains forty thousand visitors, and not crowded, unless they are all drawn to one point by some special attraction; but there is a natural limit to all these things, from a public meeting to a nation, and a natural and proper size for all aggregations, from a swarm of bees to a solar system.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The German Question as Viewed at Paris—The Situation in Mexico—Mr. McKay's Letter on the American Navy—Improvements in French Naval Artillery—Newspaper Gossip.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 24, 1866.

In the German quarrel it seems, at present, as if Prussia had the inside track, and as if Austria were going to be made to swallow all the humiliations. Austria, frightened at the alliance of Prussia with Italy, and willing to make concessions in order to avoid a conflict, has made so many concessions to Prussia as to arouse the indignation of the army, and a war party is forming at Vienna, determined to admit of no further humiliation. The question of peace or war, however, is just where it was; we remain incredulous in France as to any breach of the peace.

The Germans have been sufficiently warned as to the result of a war. M. DE GIRARDIN tells them in his paper not to pay attention to the promises of diplomatists, for that if they commence hostilities, Italy will certainly take Venice and France the Rhine, to say nothing of other probable results to the prejudice of Germany. And unless there be secret treaties the public have no knowledge of, this would certainly be the result. The Germans would be blind, indeed, not to see it.

Since the announcement of the return of the Mexican expedition, we hear little said on the subject. Nevertheless, when the discussion in the Chamber on the bill for the usual annual call for 100,000 recruits for the army comes up, the opposition intend to speak on the question of Mexico, and they will probably demand that the time for the evacuation be shortened.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from New-Orleans, which emanates probably from the French Consulate there, and which gives a most flattering account of the political and commercial situation in that city. The people, the writer says, are generally acquiescing in the measures of the Government, and trade is reviving at a very satisfactory rate.

A perfectly competent authority in the matter assures me that the late letter of Mr. MCKAY, ship-builder, declaring that the American Navy is invulnerable, ought to be taken with some allowance. This gentleman, who is a graduate of West Point, and has made artillery, and, during the last five years, iron plating for ships, a special study, says that the French plates for covering war ships are much superior to the American plates, and that the artillery which the French are now putting on board their vessels is immensely improved, and worthy the attention of whoever may have to contend with it. He thinks such letters as that of Mr. MCKAY calculated to do harm, because it creates a false security, and produces an indifference in the minds of the men to whom we must look for the necessary investigation. The French experiments are all made in secret, and it is difficult to ascertain exactly what progress they are making; nevertheless the other principal Governments of Europe maintain at the French Court a military or naval man attached to their respective Legations, whose business it is to find out and keep his Government advised of the progress the French make in military and naval material. This man, notwithstanding the secrecy generally observed, manages to find out nearly all he wants to know, and is thus very useful to his Government. On the finest plated ram the French have yet built, the *Taureau*, they have placed breech-loading guns carrying a ball of 300 pounds.

La Presse, the journal founded by M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and which for nearly a quarter of a century has stood in the lead of the liberal papers of Paris, has just been bought by M. MIRES, the banker, for a million of francs, and has gone over to the Bonapartes. Hereafter the paper will be edited by M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY, an able writer, friendly to the Government, while all the principal writers of the *Presse* have followed M. DE GIRARDIN, and taken refuge in the columns of the *Liberté*. Exception, however, should be made for M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the able Opposition Deputy for Paris, who entered the *Presse*, as political director, after M. DE GIRARDIN left it; but M. OLLIVIER only remained in charge three weeks, and then the owners, trembling for their shares, because the paper had already received two warnings and was threatened with a suppression, determined to sell to M. MIRES, and thus place the paper in a safe position. M. OLLIVIER, on his part, has applied to the authorities for a permit to establish a new paper to be called *The People*, but thus far it has not been granted to him. In the meantime, M. DE GIRARDIN, who, as mentioned above, has moved over, bag and baggage, to the *Liberté*, a paper which was about ready to die, has galvanized the concern, made of it one of the best papers of Paris, and gained for it in a little more than a month's time, a large circulation. There is reason to believe that the Government is deeply vexed at the influence this paper has gained.

MALAKOFF.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD SCHOOLS.

The Difference Between the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward and the Board of Education.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 7, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please don't be frightened at the length of this letter; it contains matter which you may refer to more than once.

One of your reporters did me the kindness to call at my house last evening. I was ill and did not see him, but understood he desired information regarding school matters, especially concerning a case in which you have unwittingly done great injustice to the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward. I will give you facts, your judgment directing their use.

Allow me first to say that when the School Board of the Twenty-first Ward was first organized, I became a member, and have so continued, (though not of the dominant political party.) I am happy to testify that the administration has been equitable, and the interests of education regarded and promoted. The daily attendance of pupils has within the last twelve years increased from eight hundred to four thousand.

The special point calling attention just now is the case of Mr. WM. H. WOOD, late principal of Male Department of Ward School No. 49. The results of Mr. WOOD's department have been unsatisfactory for several years. The following statistics taken from the "Documents" of the Board of Education, and embracing all published until the time this case took form, will show one phase. The male and female departments are located in the same building, and were both organized in 1855:

	Mr. Wood. Male Dep.	Miss Guich. Fem. Dep.		Mr. Wood. Male Dep.	Miss Guich. Fem. Dep.
1855	229	171	1860	290	230
1856	232	165	1861	268	247
1857	227	177	1862	268	283
1858	215	240	1863	305	341
1859	302	233	1864	284	317

You will please notice that in ten years Mr. WOOD's department was scarcely larger than in the first year of its existence, while the population was multiplying and the pupils increased in the Ward from 800 to 4,000. Also notice that during the same the female department had steadily increased, nearly doubling in number.

This with other causes of dissatisfaction had been frequently and for years referred to in a kindly way by the school officers, giving advice and directions, and sometimes investigations, but without satisfactory results.

Last year the Board of Education was appealed to, and after an investigation by their Committee, Mr. WOOD was advised by them to resign. Mr. WOOD then tendered to them his resignation, but it was rejected on the plea that the local Board was the proper party to receive the resignation. The arrangement was accordingly entered on the minutes of the Committee that Mr. H. WOOD by agreement would resign the Principalship of Male Grammar School No. 49, to take effect May 1.

In pursuance of this arrangement Mr. WOOD sent his resignation in writing to the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, inclosed in envelope to the Chairman of Committee on Teachers (of the Ward.) The document was placed before the Committee on Teachers, and it was determined not to call an extra meeting of the Board, as no immediate action was necessary.

A few days before the next meeting of the Board Mr. WOOD demanded a return of his "resignation," which was refused on the ground that the document was already in the possession of the Board by its committee. At the ensuing meeting the Trustees refused to return the resignation, but acted on it, and at a subsequent meeting made nomination of the vice-principal of the Department for the vacant principalship, which nomination, made in writing, and signed by the Trustees as per law, was sent to the Board of Education for confirmation. As is usual the matter was referred to their Committee on Teachers, who, not confining themselves to the business before them, assumed to, and did determine, and report to the Board of Education, that no vacancy existed. The position of the local Board is this:

1. That when Mr. WOOD sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees, it passed beyond his control.

2. The matter before the Board of Education is simply to confirm the nomination made by the local Board in accordance with the law, which they are bound to do providing the nominee has the legal qualification, which in this case is already determined by the certificate of the Board of Education which the nominee now holds.

The present controversy is narrowed simply to a *legal* point, on which "merits" can have no influence.

With Mr. WOOD personally the Ward officers have no controversy. Their intercourse has always been amicable, and it is with reluctance, overcome by the higher sense of duty, that official antagonism exists. The Trustees could not give good account to God or their country if they permit a waste of the precious hours of youth while forming characters to affect the future.

There is desire to deal tenderly with Mr. WOOD, and say as little to his disadvantage as may be admissible. Mr. WOOD was educated and taught under the old Public School Society, and under that *régime* he obtained his status. But in those days schools were not what they now are or should be. Mr. WOOD does not progress in educational matters; he is behind the age—"ossified," as an intelligent teacher expressed it—and hopelessly so because he "can't see it."

This case has more than individual interest. Mr. WOOD is backed up by the profession, because similar healthful action would endanger some of the craft, many of whom ought long ago to have been on the "retired list."

The high position held by the Twenty-first Ward exposes it to envy, often resulting in unfair means to embarrass its officers and clog the progress of its schools. In many of the movements advancing education, this Ward has taken the lead. One or two may be referred to, viz.:

1. Believing that education and intelligence are necessary for instruction, and that the greater the quantum the more desirable is the teacher possessing it, the Twenty-first Ward alone and long ago determined that they would employ none but teachers of the first class, and so for seven years only teachers of "grade A" have taught or now teach in the schools of this Ward.

2. Deeply impressed with the inferior physique of American females, and that the existing modes of education and habits of society tended not to improvement, the Trustees of Twenty-first Ward, long before any school in this City or Boston had regarded the subject, induced some of their female teachers to prepare themselves by a systematic course of lighter gymnastics, for conducting similar exercises in the female grammar schools of the Ward. Thus calisthenics were introduced and systematically maintained in the schools of the Twenty-first Ward years before Dr. DIO LEWIS made his advent into Boston; and when his first class graduated, one of the most promising of his pupils (Miss PLUMMER) was appointed to conduct, and continues to maintain that interest in the schools of the Twenty-first Ward.

These, with other judicious managements, have placed the schools in an enviable position. Ward School No. 14 has the best school building and an average daily attendance of about 2,500 pupils.

At the recent annual examination of the City Superintendent, one of the departments of this school showed the unparalleled result of an entire department (sixteen classes) obtaining the most perfect mark throughout; *i. e.*, sixteen classes all perfect in every study.

In fact, the Twenty-first Ward has what is known as the "model school," which, when jealousy does not intervene, is shown to strangers and those in authority as an exemplification of American popular education.

If such results, necessarily implying good management, care in the selection of teachers, and the rejection of the indolent, inefficient or *effete* are censurable, then the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward deserve censure; but if with an aggregation of teachers of superior ability and liberal pay, is required close and successful application, so that the best education afforded by our school system is attained in minimum time, then the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward do not deserve censure but praise, and both need and merit the support of the "Press."

We are persuaded that the Press, much less the TIMES, will not knowingly embarrass popular education, but rather use its powerful enginery for its promotion, and therefore now add the expressed conviction of an "expert," which is the gist of this communication, viz.: "The public school system of this City is an interest of so much magnitude, generously sustained, by the people placing in the hands of its managers moneys and means almost without limit, the right application of which requires integrity and freedom from political and 'ring' influences, which management is not now attained, and is unattainable only by an intelligent and educated (experienced) commission such as is working so healthfully in our City." The growing corruption of the present irresponsible method demands that the change be speedily made.

Respectfully, JOHN STEPHENSON,
Trustee of Common Schools, Twenty-first Ward.

A RELIC OF THE BRIG VISION.—Some time in the Autumn of 1864, two madmen and a dog, understood to be sane, sailed from New-York in a tiny two-masted vessel named the *Vision* for England. Provisions for the crew to last some two months were, if we remember rightly, taken on board the *Vision*, which, from stem to stern, measured just sixteen feet. Once, and only once it appears, was anything heard of the voyagers after they set sail from New-York; the *Vision*, it is said, was spoken by another vessel in mid-Atlantic. A contemporary now announces that "an empty barrel, with the name *Vision* painted on it, has been picked up between the coast of Africa and South America"—which is rather a wide description. But no doubt, we are assured, exists that this barrel belonged to the little vessel in question; so that, perhaps, more has come back to the world from this foolish enterprise than any reasonable being imagined would come back.—*London Pall Mall Gazette.*

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

The TIMES of the 4th inst. reported the trial of Patrolman JOHN J. CLARK, for delivering to an impostor a valuable bundle of undergarments which Mrs. ANN O'BRIEN had washed and was taking to the owner, the officer being at the time on duty for the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, and having taken Mrs. O'BRIEN's bundle out of the car to the front platform. The Police Commissioners, after hearing the testimony in this case, bade Officer CLARK recover and restore the lost garments, or render Mrs. O'BRIEN an equivalent; but the President of the Sixth-avenue Railroad has volunteered to pay for the bundle, and thus Policeman CLARK has been relieved pecuniarily.

ADVENTURES ON DETECTIVE BUSINESS.

Recently Messrs. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL requested Capt. JOHN JOURDAN to apprehend a burglar who was supposed to be a frequenter of a den in Mercer-street, and the Captain instructed Patrolman JOHN DUNNE to "work up the case." So, on the evening of the 16th ult., Officer DUNNE, clothed as an ordinary civilian, and bearing as evidence of authority the shield of a Metropolitan policeman, associated with himself a half-dozen hale fellows to give his mission the appearance of a carousal for an evening, and went over into the Eighth Ward, there, of course, entering upon a general tour of discovery, and taking especial pains to get into the haunts of the Eighth Ward murderers and thieves. Here he consumed the evening, until about 11 o'clock, and then, being near the Wooster-street Police-station, he observed that Metropolitan Fireman PATRICK GOUGH was watching his movements. Thereupon he bade GOUGH not undertake to follow his trail, as he had important business in hand, and would brook no interference. This remark led to words between the two, and the result was that GOUGH appealed to Capt. MILLS, then at his station, demanding protection, and alleging that Officer DUNNE was grossly intoxicated and desirous of engaging him in a street fight. Then Capt. MILLS went out and apprehended Officer DUNNE, and would have committed him for alleged inebriation but for the representation of the officer that he had been sent by Capt. JOURDAN on important business in the Eighth Ward; and upon this showing the Captain released his prisoner, informing him at the time that he should prefer complaint before the Superintendent of Police on the following morning. Fireman GOUGH went ahead of Capt. MILLS and entered complaint, and it was upon GOUGH's affidavit that Patrolman DUNNE was tried on Wednesday. The cross-questioning on this trial was highly suggestive. Capt. JOURDAN, addressing GOUGH, inquired whether he had ever been arrested and how often, and GOUGH was unable to make accurate reply. Capt. JOURDAN—"Are you not now under indictment?" GOUGH—"Never inside the Court of General Sessions in my life." Capt. JOURDAN—"Were you ever arrested for felonious assault?" GOUGH—"I decline to answer." Capt. JOURDAN—"Do you associate with thieves and murderers?" GOUGH—"So does this Policeman DUNNE." Capt. MILLS interrupted by saying that GOUGH was arrested on Tuesday night last. JAMES GOUGH, brother of the foregoing, was put on the stand, and Officer DUNNE propounded a few pertinent queries. Officer—"Were you ever sentenced to be shot for desertion?" GOUGH—"No." Officer—"Did you ever jump a bounty, and are you not a thief?" GOUGH—"No." The testimony of Mr. GEORGE W. BETTS and of Capt. JOURDAN cleared Policeman DUNNE, and when all the Eighth Warders who were interested in the case had departed, it was found that Trial Chamber had been nearly cleared.

A MATRIMONIAL JAR.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. ROSETTA JACKSON, of No. 341 Grand-street, went to her husband's abode, up town, and after hammering at the door an hour or more succeeded in attracting a multitude of Sabbath-morning loungers. Seeing which, Patrolman DAVID C. FILES, of the Twenty-second Precinct, went to the spot, and at Mrs. JACKSON's request rapped for admission; but before he had obtained any satisfactory reply from the inmates of the dwelling Mrs. JACKSON had burst the door, dashed into a rear room, and made a furious attack upon the female with whom her husband is alleged to be living. Officer FILES, not fully comprehending the situation of affairs, interfered, and at length found it necessary to take Mrs. JACKSON into custody and over to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court. There she told her story, having heard which, Justice KELLY released her from restraint, remarking to the officer, meantime, that the dismissal of the complaint should not be taken as evidence of wrong-doing on his part. Then Mrs. JACKSON, like many another woman who, having been deeply wronged, has undertaken to administer justice with her own hands, remonstrated, but found no appeal except to complain against the policeman; and this she accordingly made. One of her witnesses—Mrs. MARY ANN MCCAFFREY—said: "I sat on the stairs when Mrs. JACKSON burst in the door; she had hammered at it an hour; her husband, who has married another woman, refused her admission; it was 9 o'clock in the morning, and people who were on their way to church gathered around the place; on entering the house Mrs. JACKSON sprang upon her husband's second wife and tore her hair and clothing." Mrs. JACKSON's story was that she went to the house at her husband's request, to get money for the support of her family; that the officer burst in the door, and that a woman in a rear room made an attack upon her. The Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Capt. JOEL SMITH, of the Forty-first Precinct, charged that on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo, Patrolman EDWARD A. BRISTOW stood on patrol duty at the intersection of Myrtle-avenue and Gold-street, Brooklyn, and saw one JAMES KIRWIN wilfully and brutally beat and knock down a horse in the street, and that the officer when called upon by Ex-Coroner NORRIS to apprehend KIRWIN, refused so to do. The witnesses were Dr. JAMES JENNINGS, of No. 249 Jay-street; Mr. JAMES JENNINGS, Jr., of No. 104 Vanderbilt-avenue, and Mr. FREDERICK GIDDINGS, of No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and the testimony was that KIRWIN struck his horse with the butt-end of his whip, and that when Ex-Coroner NORRIS remonstrated, he said: "Now, go away, or I'll hit you." The officer professed to have seen nothing of the occurrence. President ACTON—"Was it your day off next day?" Officer—"Yes, Sir." President ACTON—"That's the whole story. You didn't want to go to court on your day off. You must understand that there are laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and that the Police are required to make arrests under those laws."

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

BENJAMIN F. BARKER, of Minetta-street, made affidavit that on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., Patrolman JOSEPH KNIGHT accosted him at the intersection of Houston and Varick streets, and challenged him to fight; that the officer left his post and went with deponent to a stable and there took off his belt and baton, but then declined to fight and called the deponent a thief, and that the deponent gave the officer no provocation for this conduct. Officer KNIGHT, defending, said: "A gang of thieves and loafers congregate daily near Downing and Varick streets, and whenever I pass they annoy me with insulting and obscene epithets; on this occasion this fellow had exasperated me, and I chased him into a stable. Here he suddenly turned upon me, and dealt a blow which knocked me down. He then effected his escape; I once gave this complainant ten days." BARKER—"No, you didn't." Officer—"Well, Justice DOWLING did." The Commissioners reprimanded Officer KNIGHT for permitting BARKER to strike him first.

BLOW HEARD ACROSS THE STREET.

Mr. A. A. MARKS, of No. 575 Broadway, preferred complaint against Patrolman LEWIS CHAPMAN for striking a colored boy with his baton and inflicting a painful wound on one of his legs, thereby disabling him, without provocation, and subsequently taking him into custody without cause. Mr. MARKS further alleged that the officer strove to evade giving his name and number when demanded. Mr. MARKS heard the blow across the street. The sexton and other persons connected with the congregation of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church testified that they had frequently requested the Fifteenth Precinct Police to keep mischievous boys off the Sullivan-street sidewalk, and the officer described the boy whom he had struck as one of the boys whom he had driven off. Roundsman RAE informed the Commissioners that Officer CHAPMAN is one of the best policemen in the Department. The Board cautioned him as to severity in the use of the baton, and bade him make no discrimination between white boys and black.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD WARD.

The charge against Patrolmen JAMES EDWARDS and PETER GALLAGHER, jointly, was that on the night of the 27th ult. they "allowed a burglary to be committed on their beat," at No. 155 West-street, "and failed to detect and prevent the same." The witnesses summoned were Capt. JAMES GREER, of the Third Precinct, and Messrs. SAMUEL M. CONCKLIN and WILLIAM G. CHRISTIE, of No. 155 West-street. On the evening of the 27th Mr. CHRISTIE closed the store, and on opening it in the morning he found the safe shattered, burglars having drilled into the door and blown it up with gunpowder. They took away $160, and left $50. They entered with false keys. Mr. CONCKLIN thought that the officers might have heard the explosion; but they explained that the clatter of carts at Washington Market drowned all other sounds in that neighborhood, and as it did not appear that the officers had been guilty of neglect of duty, the complaint was dismissed.

VARIETIES.

Mr. JOHN SAUER, of No. 86 Seventh-avenue, made affidavit that on Monday afternoon, April 30, Patrolman JACOB O. BROWN entered his abode in civilian attire, and without warrant arrested HENRY FRENICH, and in doing so, violently and without provocation pushed Mrs. SAUER on the breast. It appears that Mr. SAUER's boy had committed an assault, and that Officer BROWN pursued him into the house, and accidentally pushed Mrs. SAUER.

PATRICK DOONAN appeared before the Commissioners on the 2d inst., and swore that on the night of the 20th ultimo, Patrolman ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON struck him twice or three while he was sitting in Dey-street, waiting for a friend to come from Jersey City. The officer did not report to defend on the 2d, and the case was adjourned one week. The complainant not appearing on Wednesday last, the charge was dismissed.

Sergt. IRA S. GARLAND, of Jefferson Market Police Court, appeared against Officer FRANCIS A. PALMER, and complained that he took one G. A. FULLER into a dram-shop to get a drink, while on the way from Jefferson Market to the Tombs, on the afternoon of the 3d inst. Justice DODGE visited Trial Chamber and informed the Commissioners that as FULLER was suffering from diarrhea, he gave the officer permission to take him where he could get a glass of brandy, and Officer PALMER said that after he had taken his prisoner into a porter-house the fellow split his skull open with a slung-shot. President ACTON—"That's what you get for taking thieves into rum-shops."

Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT sent Patrolman WM. IRWIN, of the Seventeenth, to trial for upsetting a domino-table and spittoon in the sitting-room of the Fifth-street Police-station, and for threatening to throw Doorman LYNCH down stairs. The defendant, whom Mr. ACTON describes as a Station-house lawyer, introduced a half-dozen witnesses, and showed that somebody had accidentally overturned the table, and that the doorman had mistakenly accused him.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Freeport (Ill.) *Journal* reports a very large mortgage recorded in the County Court at that place on the 19th ultimo. It was executed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of the City of New-York, to secure the payment of $2,500,000. It covers six hundred and three miles of railroad, and all the depot grounds and other lands and rolling stock belonging to the same. The lines of road covered by the mortgage are the following: The road from Chicago to Green Bay, Wisconsin, 242 miles; from Chicago to Fulton, Illinois, 136 miles; from Chicago to Freeport, 121 miles; from Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Rockford, 73 miles, and from Belvidere to Beloit, 21 miles. The United States revenue stamp affixed to the mortgage is for $2,500. The fee for recording was $15.

The following were elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati at their recent meeting at Trenton: President-General—Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York; Vice-President-General—Col. J. W. Sever, of Massachusetts; Secretary-General—Thomas McEuen, M. D., of Pennsylvania; Assistant-Secretary General—George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer General—Col. S. W. Scott, of New-Jersey; Assistant Treasurer General—John McDowell, of New-Jersey. The Society adjourned to meet in the City of Baltimore in May, 1869.

A black eagle was caught in a trap by CHARLES ABBOTT, near Turkey Pond, in Concord, N. H., last week. The *Statesman* says his general appearance is like the golden eagle, though rather less in size. The spread of its wings is seven and one-half feet. He had previously feasted on wild ducks caught in the same trap. WILSON, the ornithologist, calls this species the "ring-tailed eagle," and says it is found in the northern countries of Europe, as well as America. He saw it soaring above the White Mountains. Its feathers were highly valued by the Indians for decorating their smoking-pipes.

A mile-stone erected by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when Postmaster-General, is still standing at Stratford. There is still standing the ninth mile-stone from New-London to New-Haven in the town of East Lyme, and the tenth and fourteenth mile-stones in Old Lyme, all of which bear the date of 1776. They are still in good condition and were undoubtedly erected by Dr. FRANKLIN, and are on the road used at that date as a post-road from Boston to New-York.

As an illustration of the amount of lumbering done in Michigan, it is said that Tittabawasse River, ranging from seven to ten rods in width, is filled with logs for ten miles; Chippewa River, from six to nine rods wide, is filled for seven miles; from Pine River, ranging from five to seven rods in width, is filled for eleven miles. And these streams water only a small portion of the State.

Rev. JOSHUA SOULE, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now nearly 90 years old, has been for some time seriously ill at his residence a few miles from Nashville, Tenn.; "but, contrary to the expectations of his physicians, he has rallied from the brink of the grave, and is now able to sit up, read and converse, though not able to hold a pen." So says a letter of the 24th inst., from his son.

A greater part of the town of Winona, Wis., being under water, "brick" POMEROY, of the La Crosse *Democrat*, says there are still inducements for enterprising gentlemen to settle there. Among others, are that "they can fish out of their garret windows, swim in their parlors, build skiffs on their roofs, practice rowing over their door-yards—and keep ducks."

The Providence *Post* learns that the sum of $35,000 has been raised by a number of the friends of the Episcopal Church in Rhode Island, as a fund, the interest of which is to be dedicated to the support of Bishop CLARK, thereby enabling him, by resigning the rectorship of Grace Church, to devote all his time and ability to the duties of his diocese.

A practical and thorough agriculturist, backed by manufacturing skill and capital, has sent to this country from France a shipment of six tons of the finest Silesian beet-root. Illinois is the State chosen for his experiment, and upon the property devoted to the culture a large refinery is to be immediately erected.

Since 1862 the boot manufacturing business of Chicago has increased from one small establishment to fifteen, which turns out nine hundred cases per week, consuming three hundred dozen sides of upper leather, sixteen hundred sides of sole leather, and fifty dozen calf-skins. About twelve hundred hands are employed in the business.

A tornado passed over the neighborhood of Carrolton, Miss., on the 7th. It ranged through the southern part of the country; was about a mile in width, and left not a tree in its track. The largest hickory and oak trees were blown up by the roots, or twisted off near the ground. Fortunately there was but little property to injure in the track of the tornado.

A case of bold highway robbery took place near Atlanta, Ga., recently. A Government wagon was sent out to the freedmen's camp with rations, returning empty. Two men stepped out of the bushes with revolvers, halted the team, unhitched the horses, mounted them and rode off.

The reports of Gen. FISK, of the Department of Tennessee, show that between June 1, 1865, and March 31, 1866, there were issued, under his supervision, 855,008 rations to white refugees, and 586,551 to freedmen.

The remains of seven Ohio soldiers, belonging to Gen. MITCHELL's famous "Railroad Expedition," who were hanged by the rebels, have been removed from Atlanta to Chattanooga, where they have been properly buried.

At a sale of autograph letters in Boston a few days ago, a letter from GEORGE WASHINGTON to Mr. MADISON, expressing his wishes that provision may be made by Congress for Mr. FAYETTE, dated Philadelphia, March 6, 1796, brought $28.

The State Agricultural Society of Illinois has offered premiums to persons who plant the greatest number of deciduous trees in artificial groves this Spring, the same to be counted in the Fall and the premiums to be paid in January, 1867.

According to the reports of the speech of JOHN BRIGHT, at London, on the 26th ult., in support of the American Freedmen's Aid Fund, England has already contributed to this object £80,000, and more is on its way.

The remains of the rebel Maj. THOMAS H. CLAY, grandson of HENRY CLAY, have been exhumed at Atlanta, and will be reinterred in the State Cemetery, at Frankfort, Kentucky. Maj. CLAY died in Atlanta in 1864.

BENSON J. LOSSING, historian and artist, is at Nashville, ransacking captured rebel archives at the State Capitol, and visiting the battlefields for materials for his forthcoming pictorial history of the late rebellion.

Dr. WILBUR, Superintendant of the School for Imbeciles at Jacksonville, Ill., was attacked by ruffians on the 3d, knocked down, brutally beaten, and robbed of a valuable watch and $10 in money.

EDWIN FORREST has arrived safely at San Francisco, where he is to play a few weeks. The tickets for his first night were sold at auction, and a hatter bought the first one for $500.

Mr. BATHERSON, of Hartford, the builder of the Worth monument, at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, has been given the contract for the Gettysburgh monument, which is to cost $50,000.

Gen. JOHN M. CORSE, late in command at St. Paul, and formerly one of SHERMAN's commanders in the South, has returned to his home in Burlington, Iowa, and now counts himself a civilian.

It is reported that the Mexican Republican Government has ceded the greater part of the Californian peninsula to an organization of American capitalists, for mining purposes.

BARNUM has sent an agent to Nickajack Cave, near Chattanooga, Tenn., to purchase the colossal arm and hand marks found some time ago on the walls of the cavern.

Gen. BURNSIDE will be inaugurated as Governor at Newport on the 29th, and all the military organizations in the State have been invited to be present.

Judge UNDERWOOD was at Washington yesterday, and had a long consultation in regard to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS for treason.

Capt. THOMAS JOYES, the first white male born in Louisville, Ky., died in that city on the 4th inst., in his seventy-eighth year.

A convention of the various non-Episcopal Methodist Churches assembled in Cincinnati last week, to discuss a basis of union.

An effort is to be made to erect water-works at Laporte, Ind., for supplying the city with pure water from Stone Lake, to cost $75,000.

The peaches in Ohio this year won't amount to much. One grower near Cincinnati expects to get only ten bushels of fruit from ten thousand trees.

On the night of the 8th inst. there was not a single arrest in Mobile, the first instance of the kind in ten years.

The wheat crop in Texas surpasses that of any former year. The grass is also exceedingly fine, and the beeves lusciously fat.

The cut-worm is playing havoc with corn crops in Giles County, Tenn. Entire fields have been destroyed.

LOCAL NEWS.

A very daring street robbery took place yesterday in Forty-third-street, when Mr. J. H. HIGGINS, cashier of the firm of E. S. HIGGINS & Co., No. 358 Broadway, was knocked down and robbed of $16,400 with which he was about paying off the hands employed in the factory, foot of Forty-third-street, North River. It is supposed from the statements made by the cashier, that the robbery was committed by the same gang who robbed the Williamsburgh Bank messenger in Beekman-street, some months ago, who are now known as the "butcher-cart thieves." No arrests have been made as yet.

A murderous assault was made, on Friday evening, upon PATRICK O'BRIEN and his wife, residing in rear of No. 422 East Thirteenth-street, by CATHARINE BURNS, who, with a large carving knife, cut O'BRIEN's throat and attempted to wound Mrs. O'BRIEN with the same weapon. The injuries received by the husband, though serious, are not fatal in their character. The assailant has not been arrested. Jealousy is stated to be the cause for the assault.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Board of Excise, has received from venders of liquors, thus far, $142,500. Yesterday appeals were heard by Messrs. ACTON and MANIERRE, from dealers in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Police Precincts who had not been recommended by Capts. HEDDEN, WALLING and SCOTT, and on Monday, venders from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts are to be heard.

JAMES STEPHENS, Central Organizer of the Irish Republic, received many distinguished visitors yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, while crowds of admiring Fenians shook him by the hand. Mr. STEPHENS devoted the day to the transaction of business connected with the interests of the cause he represents.

WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, aged 14 years, fell from a four-story window yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The Character of a German War.

If, as many suppose, a war will after all break out between Austria and Prussia, it will be characterized by conditions which have not controlled any which have taken place in Germany. The appliances of warfare have changed so essentially since the last great war of half a century ago in their destructiveness, and the means for the ready transportation of troops from one point to another are now so effective, that the disastrous nature of the conflict can hardly be estimated. Once begun, there can be no prediction where fighting would end. The whole of Germany, and also the States holding the position of dependencies upon Austria and Prussia, would be involved, and under circumstances calling forth the most enthusiastic belligerency. The relative disproportion in the nominal strength of the two contestants would be considerable. In Austria there is a population of forty millions, in Prussia of twenty millions. But this disproportion would be still further added to by the probable action of the minor powers. The population of Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg and Baden, and the minor Duchies add nearly twelve millions to the population on the Austrian side. Hanover, Brunswick and the Mecklenburgs could not be counted upon safely by either combatant—their united population numbers about three millions. At first sight, therefore, it would seem that Austria might feel encouraged as to the issues of the conflict. But at first sight only. On the side of the Prussians is a military system which is not only perfect in its methods of organization and arming, but which develops the strength of the population in a manner which that of Austria does not. The Prussians are not always eager for fighting, but once having drawn the sword they fight to the bitter end. There would be among them an enthusiasm which would compensate very much for an inferiority of numbers. But the financial condition of a nation intending an appeal to war is of great importance as affecting its prospects of success. In this connection Prussia has the advantage, for she has much more money and a much smaller debt than Austria.

The strategic advantages possessed by the two nations vary according to the question whether or not Italy and Russia commence hostilities against Austria or not. Recent developments seem to make it probable that Italy would at once take the part of Prussia if a war broke out. In that case the naturally strong strategic position of Austria would be much weakened, for she would have to defend herself upon the line of the Mincio, while at the same time resisting the attack of Prussia. If Russia moved against her it would necessitate a defensive line on the Carpathians. On the other hand, if these Powers stand aloof, which is very unlikely, the position of Austria is very strong. While Prussia is very open to attack, both from the conformation of her rivers, which do not form defensive lines, and the extent of her exposed frontier toward the South, and with her capital only about a hundred miles from Austrian soil, while much of the surface is a dead level, the mountain configuration of Austria provides a series of natural fortifications which are a great obstacle to an invader, and a great source of security to the defender. Of course, the Prussians would count on their great fortresses as vital points of a defensive line, but they can be avoided with ease, and the capital itself aimed at, and if it were captured something like a total defeat would have been sustained. It would be an easy matter for the Austrian forces to occupy Saxony while holding the mountain passes, and advancing or retreating at pleasure. In spite of the numerous strategic advantages possessed by those forces, however, their opponents would enlist all the aid possible from their allies. Austria is naturally strong by her river and mountain systems, but Prussia may become equally strong by the aid of VICTOR EMANUEL or the Czar or both. Of course GARIBALDI would not be idle, and the exciting complication would extend the area of warfare over a very wide space. That the warfare may not occur is the hope of the best friends of the disputants, but in the fear that it may, a reference to the geography of the struggle, with the aid of the map, is not out of place.

Vital Statistics.

One of the difficulties experienced by the Census Bureau in collecting information on various statistical subjects, has been the careless indifference of local officials in preserving records of population. The question of a thorough national system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, almost instantly suggests itself on learning this fact. It is indeed curious that there was not such a system established long ago. A glance at what it would involve may not be without profit. It is best illustrated, perhaps, by a reference to the British Registrar General's office. By the provisions of the act creating that office the whole country is divided into Districts, under the charge of Superintendent Registrars, and these subdivided into smaller Districts, in each of which is a Registrar, who must have a conspicuous office, and one easy of access. Every birth must be registered at that office by one of the parents, or by the occupier of the house where it occurred, within six weeks of its occurrence, no fee being charged. After that time, and until six months from the birth, a fee is charged. Persons may register births after this latter period, but a penalty of £50 is enforced in such cases. Similarly strict rules are adopted in the case of deaths—the registry is a necessary preliminary to the burial of a corpse, and surgeons are required to give certificates of the cause of death for the information of the Registrar, who is bound to record the same. Marriages can be solemnized by the Registrars, and they also are carefully entered in the books. The preservation of the records is thus provided for: The Registrar makes every quarter certified copies of all the entries made during that period; these are examined by the Superintendent of the District, who retains the originals, sending the certified copies to the head office in London, where they are preserved in well-arranged departments. At any time attested copies of these records can be obtained, and which are evidence in the Courts.

The English method does not impose penalties for failures on the part of interested persons to register the three great events of human life, except in one shape. The production of the register in a court is absolute evidence of the fact it records. All other evidence is subject to all the horrors of interminable litigation. For instance, in the case of a dispute between two brothers as to the heirship to property, the registered successor possesses the title as against the unregistered though older brother, unless that title can be disproved by an amount of evidence which it would be almost impossible to obtain. There are in fact many disadvantages, amounting to positive disabilities, under which the person whose birth has not been registered, or whose deceased relative's death has not been registered, labors. And these disabilities render the non-compliance with the law very rare.

We need not advert to the advantage inherent in such a perfect system as that described to inhabitants of Great Britain. With ourselves those advantages would be ten-fold as great. The constant arrivals of emigrants, and their often speedy adoption of American manners and customs, and even forms of accent and phraseology, constitutes a great source of difficulty, not only in the settlement of questions of property and succession, but in the determination of citizenship. The proving of right to citizensip may also be difficult in the case of children of emigrants, in the absence of records of their birth. A complete method of registering births would determine who were *not* born in the United States, and a record of arrivals would fix the date at which the probationary residence of adults commenced. In the case of deaths, a National system of registration would be no less important. At present, the passage of a human being from the world is often unrecorded, save in the memories of those nearest to him or her. It has often been said that hundreds of poor creatures, who were victims of their own folly during the New-York riots of 1863, were buried without further official license than the scraps of paper furnished to undertakers for use as they thought proper. It is certain that all over the country deaths occur the causes of which are concealed, or never inquired after, as they would be if a Registrar's certificate were in all cases necessary. In short, there are many and pressing reasons why the Government should undertake to note the birth, marriage and death of every person within its jurisdiction.

One further and great benefit which would accrue from the plan we suggest would be the facilities it would afford for the collection and classification of vital statistics. Upon the accuracy and fullness of those statistics depends very much the power of scientific men to frame measures for remedying many evils by which we are surrounded. The Census Bureau does a great work, and its tabular statements are of very great value, but how much more valuable would they be if a bureau of registration were formed. In England the Registrar General's office undertakes the collection of the census, and finds the machinery ready in the organization of the Registrars, who select and pay the enumerators. There is no reason why the two duties of the census and registration should not be combined here. If that were the case there would be no more complaints of carelessness of irresponsible local officials, for a new class would be created who would be amenable to local heads, who in their turn would be controlled at Washington. There are other considerations which will occur to most of our readers, but having started the subject we may very safely leave its further discussion to others for the present.

A FREEDMAN ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The following letter, written by a freedman, appears in the South Carolina *Leader*, a paper claiming to be the organ of the colored people of the State:

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., April 25, 1866.

EDITOR LEADER—*Dear Sir:* I desire to write you a few lines to express unqualified approval of the just and conservative tone of your paper. It is my own opinion that some of our people are capable of being intrusted with the ballot; while others among us, I must confess, are not. Whether the franchise is a right or a privilege I am not prepared to say; but I incline to the opinion that we should bide our time. I dread the consequences to our people if measures are forced upon the South. It is far more desirable, in my opinion, that the Southern States themselves should, of their own accord, and through our intelligence and sensible bearing, be led to see the advantage and propriety of raising us to civil and political equality. Your obedient servant,

JOHN BROWN.

If members of Congress and editors possessed half the sense of JOHN BROWN, a freedman, "reconstruction" would not be postponed until after 1870. If men would set themselves down to the work in hand, with a patriotic purpose, aiming only to serve their country, difficulties would disappear. But so far the object of Congressional rulers seems to have been to aggravate rather than to relieve embarrassments. "How not to do it" is as clearly the policy of Congress as was that of the "circumlocution office." And that the world shall evidence of the *insincerity* of Congress, while demanding universal negro suffrage from Southern States, both Houses, by a deliberate majority, refuse to inaugurate negro suffrage in a State they admit into the Union.

GOV. MORTON.—Some of the Indiana papers express great joy at the probable recovery of Gov. MORTON, since if his health is completely restored he will be an available candidate for the United States Senate.

The whole people are interested in the recovery of Gov. MORTON, than whom we have few if any abler, wiser or more devoted statesmen. It is to be regretted that the Union is deprived of his services, at this crisis, in the United States Senate.

GOLD—ITS WASTE—ITS EFFECT ON PRICES.

Consumption of Gold in Manufactures in the United States and the World—Increase of Surplus Gold—Increase of Currency and of Mercantile Credit.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, May 1, 1866.

I find it impossible to discuss the subject of the production, supply and effects of gold on the currency, within the limits of newspaper articles, and must, therefore, be content to give merely the leading facts, with the inferences which are logically deducible from them. I have stated the following facts:

1. That the annual supply of precious metals now is fully threefold what it was at the highest point of Spanish American production. Spanish America produced at the very flood but $43,000,000, and the whole world not more than $50,000,000, according to HUMBOLDT and MCCULLOUGH, (the British statician;) but it must be recollected that this was nearly double what they produced in the days of the South Sea Bubble, and the great speculation of the seventeenth century. I stated the present production to be $110,000,000; but I find it altogether too low. It was about one hundred and thirty millions in 1853, since which time the Australian mines have diminished, but the American largely increased. The present supply I should put at least fourfold the supply in the seventeenth century, when speculation was highest, and double that at the close of the eighteenth century.

2. I stated the general principle; that gold was now, like all other products, a marketable article, whose price was regulated by the principle of supply and demand. If the entire mass of precious metals in the world in the seventeenth century bore a certain proportion to the entire mass of commodities, and in the nineteenth bore double that proportion, then gold is, in relation to commodities, but half its former value; or, in other words, commodities are double the price, provided the cost of production remains the same. Such has been the actual effect on prices, except where machinery has come in to reduce the cost of production.

3. The necessary inference from these facts is that if gold since 1850, and at the present time, is produced in three-fold quantity—it was prior to that time—that the proportion of gold to commodities is rapidly increasing, and of course its relative value diminishing. This I take to be the fact. In the fifteen years since 1850 the production of gold and silver has been, at a minimum calculation, fifteen hundred millions of dollars. In any fifteen years of any period prior to that time it was not one-third of that amount.

But, unquestionably, this vast amount has not all gone to the account of money. There is an immense waste of the precious metals. This is not in wear and tear merely. In fact, that is so small that it may safely be left out of the account. The great waste is in manufactures—that is, in gold-leaf, gilding, chains, watch-cases, and ornaments generally, and probably a still larger amount in the gods and temples of India and China. A Hindoo gentleman will spend one-fourth his income in the temple worship. It may fairly be assumed that the idolatry of six hundred millions of people creates a large demand for the precious metals. I suppose that the waste on this account is not less than the whole amount used in the manufactures of Europe, and America. What is that? We have some reliable data for that; since, in France and the United States we have statistics bearing on that point. In 1834, MCCULLOUGH (after examining the statements, of JACOBS and others) concluded that the consumption of precious metals in manufactures, in Europe and America, was less than twenty millions ($20,000,000). In Europe, the increase since has not been very large, but in the United States the increase of manufactures from gold and silver has been rapid and large. MCCULLOUGH estimated that of this country at $1,700,000 per annum. From the data furnished by the census statistics I should think the United States now consumed at least five millions of dollars per annum in the manufacture of the precious metals, but not more than half this amount in gold. The manufactures from gold in this country are approximately as follows:

Gold leaf and foil	$500,000
Gold pens	50,000
Gold watch cases	200,000
Gold spectacles	50,000
Gold chains, rings, and settings for jewelry generally	1,500,000

This makes in all $2,300,000. The last item is rather uncertain, since it is derived from the total amount of "raw material" used in jewelry, which is between three and four millions of dollars; but the articles of chains, rings and settings must consume a large amount of gold. Probably the above total is not too large. Silver ware consumes two millions in silver. But, for the purposes of estimating coin and currency, this may be left out of view. Supposing that Europe has increased its manufactures of precious metals to a moderate extent, the consumption of precious metals in manufactures by Europe and America must be at least twenty-five millions per annum. If I am right about the consumption in India and China, (and we know there is a constant stream to those countries,) there must be a waste of gold and silver in the world equal to fifty millions annually. But, as I remarked in my last letter, the waste by manufactures is always going on. The deduction for this cause was to be made in former periods as much as in this. I suppose, the production of the precious metals in the last half of the eighteenth century, was little, if any, over $40,000,000 per annum. If so there could have been but a small addition to the amount of gold and silver used as money. In fact, it is doubtful whether there was any. But, if there are now $110,000,000 produced annually, and $50,000,000 used in manufactures, there are really $60,000,000 annually added to the basis of money. The difference is vast; look at it. Of the $1,500,000,000 in precious metals produced since 1850, $900,000,000 (mostly in gold) is used as money. Now, as I remarked in my last letter, this is the basis of $1,800,000,000 in paper currency, and that, in our country and Europe, taken together, there is that amount of paper money in some form I think cannot be doubted. But if gold is the basis of paper money, so is paper money the basis of mercantile credit. Merchants, as a general principle of conduct, act like bankers. If they have a certain amount of cash on hand they are willing to take as much credit for merchandise to be sold as that cash will safely protect. Suppose that is two to one. Then eighteen hundred millions of currency becomes the basis of double that mercantile credit, that is, three thousand six hundred millions. Thus, at the minimum rate, a dollar increase in gold has made four dollars increase in mercantile credit. A large part of this vast expansion of commercial transactions has taken place in Europe, especially in England.

This expansion of trade is one of the boasts of Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who does not seem to see that England is passing through the same commercial revolution with ourselves. The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. MCCULLOUGH) sees only half the subject. He is possessed with an idea that it is his business to contract the currency forthwith, on the ground that the paper money of the Government is the great cause of inflation, and that it makes a great bubble which it is somebody's duty to destroy. If the legal tender currency was a wind-mill, Mr. MCCULLOUGH would be the second Don Quixote to attack it. Perhaps there is too much currency. I think there is; but if you prick that bubble suddenly, there will be a commercial storm, not only in the United States, but in England and France, which you have not seen in the memory of man. Commercial credit is expanding in every direction, and it needs a great supply of money. The vast increase of gold sustains the currency. In this state of things, a legal-tender note—which pays everything in this country as well as gold—must rise in value as gold falls; and at no distant period must come to par.

I hoped to have finished this dry subject in this letter, but there are some interesting facts on the relation of gold to prices with which I must hereafter trouble the patient reader who has, so far, followed me in these lucubrations.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

House-to-House Visitation for Cholera

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have remarked in your columns, on the plans presented to the Board of Health, of a preliminary house-to-house visitation to prevent cholera. It may be interesting to your readers to know more particularly the results of this measure in Great Britain, especially in the cholera epidemic of 1849.

It should be remembered that one fatal peculiarity of this disease in its first symptoms, is a kind of *apathy* in regard to it. This is especially true of the ignorant classes. The inspectors in the English towns found that not unfrequently the poor would deny having any ailment, though they might have been suffering under the painless diarrhœa for days.

Dr. GAVIN, in Hackney, reports that the poor, if asked if anybody was ill, almost invariably replied, "No; but my husband or child has got the bowel complaint." In a single parish of Glasgow, fifty-one cases of developed cholera are reported, where the persons had been visited and had denied that anything was the matter with them, though they all had had the warning symptom. Dr. MALCOLM, of Dundee, states that one of the overseers in the factories suffered from diarrhœa for five or six days without asking any medical aid till it ended in cholera, though he was daily himself reporting those attacked with the disease.

In the report of the General Board of Health of London, for 1849, there are numbers of testimonials of well-known physicians as to the extraordinary apathy of the poor, with reference to this symptom. The same evidence is given from India.

The system of house-to-house visitation in the poorer quarters, adopted to so large an extent in Great Britain, met to a degree this evil attendant on the disease. The visitors discovered vast numbers of cases, proceeding rapidly toward a fatal termination, where often the sufferers themselves hardly knew of or were indifferent to their danger. The first results were an immediate application of the poor for medicines to the dispensaries and a consequent checking both of the bilious diarrhœa, the rice-water purging and sometimes of the serous discharges.

The cases of diarrhœa appeared to increase, but those of cholera at once to decrease, and deaths immediately fell off. One peculiarity of the pestilence aided this treatment—namely, that it usually attacks groups of houses, at widely separate points, so that only certain well-known quarters need receive the visitation, and other quarters can be neglected, and thus a smaller staff is necessary. So efficient, however, was this visitation of the poor in some of the English towns, that it happened that the artisans and respectable mechanics occasionally suffered more than the lowest classes, inasmuch as they were not visited by these agents.

The testimony of the wonderful effects of this plan is so voluminous that we can only cite the cases of a few towns.

It was tried first at Dumfries, with a population of about 10,000. Before it could be put fully into operation, 250 deaths had occurred; in the first three days the deaths were 9, 6, 9; in a week, 6, 4, 5, and in three more days the epidemic was at an end. In Glasgow, 13,039 cases of premonitory diarrhœa were brought under treatment, of which nearly 1,000 had advanced to the stage of rice-water purging; out of this number only 27 passed into cholera.

In Manchester, 3,807 premonitory cases were treated, of whom 261 were on the verge of cholera, and only 27 passed into it—of these latter, one-half occurred before the visitation was in full operation. The City of Hull neglected this indispensable preparation, and suffered fearfully under the disease, but at length a corps of visitors was organized, and of the 5,894 premonitory cases discovered, of which 351 had passed into cholera, all were arrested except 17. In Sheffield, on the other hand, a thorough sanitary system was inaugurated, and 5,819 cases of diarrhœa were brought under treatment—of these *not a single case became cholera*; and out of 145 persons taken from infected houses, and placed in "Houses of Refuge," one-half of whom had the diarrhœa, only 2 deaths occurred. In this town the remarkable fact is presented of the epidemic being deprived of its sting, by good sanitary arrangements, and by this visitation of houses.

In London this excellent plan was too long neglected or postponed, until the deaths from cholera became some 1,200 a week, when it was at length inaugurated. For eight weeks from Sept. 1, 1849, 43,737 cases of premonitory diarrhœa were treated, of which 978 were approaching to cholera; of all these *only fifty-two* passed into cholera. In one of the poorest parishes, Bethnal Green, the physician reports that the mortality was reduced 42.6 per cent. the first week of the visitation.

In Shoreditch Parish the results are equally remarkable. Of the 21,116 cases of premonitory diarrhœa treated, 343 approaching cholera, *only three* passed into cholera! Dr. GAVIN, who had immense experience in the London epidemic of 1849, testifies that "*his experience does not furnish him with a single instance of simple diarrhœa under treatment passing into cholera.*" Other medical men in his parish testify to the same fact.

The returns from London and fourteen other towns show that out of 130,000 premonitory cases, of which 6,000 were passing into developed cholera, not above 250 actually passed into cholera, and of these the larger proportion were attacked before the system was in full operation.

What stronger testimony could be given to the beneficent effect of the system now proposed by the New-York Board of Health?

We only fear that this humane plan may not be thought of in time in our Western cities, where, in all probability, the epidemic will be especially severe.

Every small and large town ought at once to organize an efficient corps of lay or medical visitors, to go about among the poor. For it must be remembered that this is not alone a duty of humanity; it is a matter of self-interest. If the epidemic acquire an intensity in the poor quarters of a place from the neglect of sanitary laws, it soon passes over to the more comfortable portions; whereas, if it be checked among the poor, it will not rage among the well-to-do classes. The English have beside used Houses of Refuge with great efficiency. Thus in Edinburgh, out of 270 persons removed to a House of Refuge in order to clean and disinfect their houses, no case of cholera occurred. In Glasgow, out of 807 in the Refuge, there were only 25 cases and 8 deaths; in Dundee, from 250 inmates, there were four attacks and no death; in Sheffield, of 145 inmates, four attacks and two deaths; in Bristol, of 210, no case of cholera and no death.

It must be borne in mind that these inmates of the Houses of Refuge were taken from the very *foci* of the pestilence, from houses where the sick and dying and dead crowded every room. The results are most encouraging for the similar plan proposed here by Dr. STEPHEN SMITH. A temporary removal and cleaning of the houses will often quite break up the epidemic in a given quarter.

As to the removal of the sick, all European experience is against it, and many authorities are opposed to Cholera Hospitals. Thus in Glasgow and Liverpool, even among the poorest people, out of 5,168 cases treated at home, the deaths were 36.9 per cent., while of 2,040 treated in hospital, the deaths were 53.8 per cent. The nearer the hospital to the patient the safer it is.

The results given in this letter, all from the most trustworthy sources, certainly show that there need be no panic about cholera; that it is a disease peculiarly under the control of sanitary and medical science, and one easily managed, if taken in time.

C. L. B.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

A Reform Needed in the Patent Office.

The efficiency of that valuable branch of the Government, the Patent Office, is much lessened by the long delays which often intervene between the filing of an application and the final decision. We hope that if any amendment is made to the Patent Laws by this Congress, it will be aimed to cure this defect in the administration of the office, a defect which arises from an inadequate force, or else from a wrong classification of that force. There are now three classes of examiners, called "examiners," "first assistants," and "second assistants." If there was but one class, and each had equal pay and an equal share of work, the accumulations would soon be got rid of, without the necessity of increasing the force. The present system compels an examiner, who has one or even two assistants, to go over the work again berore a case is finally disposed of, and it seems to us, that if the assistants were made principals, and each had his separate and independent portfolio, the work would soon be brought up, and the examining corps might even be reduced in number, instead of being enlarged. While we are upon Patent Office matters, we owe it to the public and to inventors, to add our protest against the imposition of the ten dollars appeal tax. The Patent fund is overflowing now, having about $150,000 surplus, and this comes wholly from the fees of inventors. What good will it do any one to make the inventors who have to appeal, pay an additional tax? Will that secure a more intelligent examination of their cases by the examiners? This proposed tax is odious, and we hope Congress will refuse to pass it. On the other hand, we hope they will grant to those of the few assistant examiners who have by the direction of the Commissioners, ever since the time of Judge MASON, been doing the work of full examiners, the compensation allowed by law to examiners who have independent charge of different classes of invention. Congress directed the Commissioner in 1856 and 1860 to pay such the legal compensation, and we believe that inventors would no longer have to wait six months or nine months for their turns, if Congress will break up the grades of examiners altogether, and let each examiner have his proper share of work and equal pay, and be able to dispose of applications with more promptness.

Sacred Concert.

IRVING HALL.—The fifth concert of sacred music takes place this (Sunday) night, at Irving Hall. The programme is unusually interesting, and it will be interpreted by Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, and Miss LOUISA MEYERS. These entertainments have taken a firm hold of the public. Their increasing popularity shows that some such entertainment was needed for the Sabbath evening.

GRAU'S TROUPE IN BROOKLYN.—The first appearance of Mr. GRAU's troupe in Brooklyn was made on Saturday night—a night when the good patrons are at teachers' meeting or singing-school, so a full house was out of the question. "Saffo" was given in admirable style, Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mme. CASH-POLLINI sharing with ANTONUCCI the continuous favors of the house. The famous duo of the second act created a storm of enthusiasm and a recall and *encore* of the artists. On Thursday next, "Traviata."

BALDWIN'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Messrs. H. A. BALDWIN & Co. have just issued (see advertisement in another column,) a consolidated Business Directory giving the names of firms in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Each business is classified by itself, and the names and locations of those engaged in any branch in the three cities named are given together. The compilation of such a work involves so much labor that some mistakes are, of course, inevitable, but in the main this seems to have been carried out with great care. All business men will find it indispensable.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Genin—Five Hundred Dollars for a Theatre Ticket—Local News in San Francisco.

ROBERT J. TIFFANY, hatter, paid $500 in gold for the first choice of seats on the occasion of the first appearance of EDWIN FORREST.

The certificate of the incorporation of the Pacific Rolling Mill Company was filed yesterday. The company will run the mill for smelting and manufacturing railroad iron, copper and other metals. Its capital is $1,000,000.

Boarding-house runners being refused access to vessels, has caused the wages of sailors to advance $10 a month, and their bounty has been increased to $30. Shipowners and consignees are very indignant at this move on the part of the runners, and talk of establishing a large Sailors' Home.

The stock of domestic distilled liquors is running very low.

Mining stocks are firm: Ophir, $550; Imperial, $126; Belcher, $332; Yellow Jacket, $720; Chollar, $330.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Judge Underwood in Consultation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 12.

It is said that Chief-Justice CHASE will preside at the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that Attorney-Gen. SPEED will prosecute, assisted by Judge CLIFFORD of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM M. EVARTS of New-York, as counsel on the part of the prosecution. Judge UNDERWOOD arrived here to-day, and had a long interview with the Assistant-Attorney-General.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 11.

The stocks of Eastern goods are quite low, and cash orders to replenish were sent yesterday. The shipments of gold, nevertheless, were small, as most of the trading houses have funds East sufficient for present use.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 12.

The capital of the San Francisco Insurance Company has been increased from $150,000 to $300,000.

The British ship *Parisian*, from Otago, New-Zealand, has arrived, bringing dates of the 16th of March. Wheat was quoted at 6s. 7d. for new, and corn 1s. per bushel. The stock of flour had been reduced to a low point, and holders were firmer.

A Boat-load of Men and Women Fired into by an English Steamer.

EASTPORT, Saturday, May 12.

A party of ladies and gentlemen in a pleasure-boat from Robbinston last night, were fired into by an English steamer lying at St. Andrews. The ball struck near the boat, and ricocheting, ploughed up the ground in front of a house in Robbinston. The ball was sent here to Admiral BOGGS to-day.

Steamboats Burned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 12.

At Algiers, opposite the city last night, the steamer *Maria Deming* was burned to the water's edge. The flames communicated to the steamer *Adams*, destroying all but the after part of it. Both boats were in the Quartermaster's Department. The fire was accidental.

Arrived, ship *Kensington*, from Boston. Sailed ship *James S. Green*, for New-York.

From Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 12.

The express train safe that was thrown off the Stonington train was not opened by the robbers. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

Letter from Hon. James E. Harvey, American Minister at Lisbon.

LISBON, March 24, 1866.

HON. W. H. SEWARD—*My Dear Sir:* I thank you, for myself and for many others, for your recent speech in New-York, which has the ring of the true metal, and is a direct and logical consequence of the policy consistently shaped through the last four years. If the Administration cannot be sustained in fighting on "that line" it had better surrender absolutely, for no other plan of campaign can possibly succeed, and if it fails woe be to those who cause the defeat.

The folly and madness of some of our so-called friends astound and mortify those who are removed from the hot atmosphere of passion and interest. They make willful war upon the man who, of all others, challenges, from exceptional causes, respect, admiration and sympathy for his noble conduct, and who has made more sacrifices for the great principles which have triumphed than those self-constituted leaders, backed by their admiring followers, have done all their lives, or probably would do, in presence of such dangers as he incurred for their defence. Tried by the sternest tests to which human endurance could be subjected, he has exhibited a grand and imposing fidelity, which stands out in striking relief to the cheap professions of revilers who shouted loudly enough for "the cause" when advocacy involved no personal peril, and when zeal was not without the promise of reward.

Certainly, I have never been of the number who admired the President's former "Democracy" in its party sense, but I should feel myself wanting in the heart of a true American, could I withhold or see withheld from him the justice due to such rare devotion as he has shown, or fail to recognize his preeminent services to the Union, and his modest but unflinching loyalty, or hold back the grasp of gratitude and affection. When we do not honor such qualities we dishonor ourselves.

Since attaining his high responsibility, he has exhibited capacities of statesmanship and traits of personal character which have extorted the admiration of the nations in Europe least disposed to look with favor upon our institutions, or the men who shape and illustrate them.

Duty, patriotism, and even selfishness, all combined, as it were, to urge the support of the wise and patriotic policy which the Administration was obliged to accept and pursue, in the absence of any devised or proposed by Congress for a state of peace. Differences of detail might be expected in the new order of things, but surely they did not warrant such accusations as were made, and such menaces as were more than intimated against the President, or the slightest withdrawal of confidence from him, much less a rupture, which in some quarters seems to have been designedly provoked. While any collision between the majority in Congress and the President is to be regretted, the recent explosion will operate like electricity in clearing the atmosphere. The common, strong sense of the country will vindicate itself again, as it has often done before, by an instruction likely to be remembered by those who would "rule or ruin." The people are weary of agitation merely for the sake of agitation, and they demand that peace, order and law shall be reëstablished throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Faction can no more arrest the march of those events than the march of the waves, which will not go so far and no further at their bidding, although they may command with the tongue of a thousand Canutes.

Let the Administration go straightforward, and without shrinking, and all will be well, howl as partisanship may at its heels. Look at the record of your own individual experience since 1861, if instruction and encouragement be needed. Who so persecuted, outraged and traduced, and by many who should hang their heads down in very shame, and who so triumphantly honored and sustained, even to the dangerous point of being praised by the compelled homage of revilers?

If it were possible to destroy the Union, and with it all hopes of the future, the men engaged in and exciting the crusade would be exactly the appropriate instruments. All their endeavors, their enthusiasm and their desires have been directed to that end, if not with intention, at least with a mischievous policy that, if successful, could produce no other result. They seem to have taken their lessons of wisdom from the Duke of ALVA, whose advice, unreason and obstinate conceit cost PHILIP the Second one of the fairest parts of his dominions. Minus the form of the inquisition—of which the modern Alvas would preserve all the punishment—there is a striking parallel between the champions of harsh and headstrong zeal 300 years ago and that which lashes itself into fury now, and merely because it cannot have "its own way."

We are fighting a new battle for the Union, and against foes the more dangerous for being insidious and within the lines of our own camp. But I have not a particle of doubt about the result, any more than I had about the issue of the other war, when our proper strength could be collected and judiciously applied.

The crisis demands positive remedies and direct treatment. Quackery will kill in this extremity. Therefore, the sooner it is understood that the line must be drawn broadly and clearly the sooner will the Administration be relieved from some of the dangers which incidentally menace it.

Whoever has studied the events of the war must be convinced that the black man cared very little for his own status, or was willing to make much effort to change it. No such opportunity was ever offered to an enslaved race to strike for itself, and certainly encouragement enough was given to it to do so in some direction. Every proper and humane man feels that, emancipated as that race now is, it should have every just aid and protection until able to help itself. But let me tell you from some little observation on the subject and some knowledge of the people, that human ingenuity could not devise a more effective method for fastening another form of bondage upon them than this *ballot*, which is proposed as their sovereign panacea. Give them that right, and I would pledge my life on the result, if the test could be fairly made, that almost ninety per cent. of the whole black population would vote on the side of their old masters, or in other words, become the instruments of fastening new chains upon themselves. And if ever the day comes (which I hope never to see for fear of the consequences) when these people may vote without condition, you may expect to see the South compacted by negro suffrage, and uniting with the Northern so-called "Democracy" to regain possession of the Government, and overthrow everything thus far accomplished. And such a result would be quite in keeping with the sagacity and moderation of those who are ready to sacrifice everything sacred to the one idea of their foolish fanaticism.

I have not been able to see the imminency of a war of races on account of the ballot, as supposed by the President, but I do see in it the much more serious danger now suggested. The old hatred and jealousy between the negro and the ignorant white class (what the negro in his loftiness calls the "poor buckra") would lead to collision probably if they were approached by an equalizing process like suffrage, but I cannot think anything serious would come of it. The political aspect of the question is much graver and ought not to be ignored. Of course, FRED DOUGLASS and his followers would argue differently, but experience is worth a little more than delusive theories.

Wishing you well through all these vexations, I am, as ever, faithfully,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

The American Medical Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you, in justice to the within-named Surgeons of the United States Army, be so kind as to publish in your paper from the *Baltimore American* the following:

"We are requested to state that Dr. J. J. MILHAU, U. S. A., and Dr. J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., were not present at the meeting on the subject of cholera, held on Friday evening at the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty, and consequently did not sign the petition to Congress on the subject of a general quarantine."

You will also please correct the statement in the papers which says that the gentlemen who went to Washington with a memorial in reference to quarantine were a delegation from the American Medical Association. The Association disapproved in memorializing Congress upon this subject, and consequently declined to send such delegation, by laying the whole matter on the table.

A SUBSCRIBER AND LATE DELEGATE.

TREASON AGAINST A "SOVEREIGN STATE."—The Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Tennessee, at its April term, tried DEWITT C. WILLIAMS on an indictment for "Treason against the State of Tennessee in aiding and abetting the late rebellion." The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to close confinement and hard labor in the State Prison for [illegible].

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Miscellaneous Matters in the National Guard—Drills, Presentations and Inspections—Appointments and Resignations.

During the week just closed considerable activity has been discernable in the several militia organizations in this City, several drills, inspections, serenades, and parades having taken place, notices of which appear below under appropriate headings. We could give several items of gossip in relation to future movements, but omit them, as we cannot trace them to any authentic source, owing to the fact that no official orders have as yet been received. It is idle for commanding officers to expect any lengthy notice of prospective movements in their regiments, unless copies of general or special orders are sent to the TIMES for its guidance. Two or three weeks ago, mention was made that the 9th Regiment would assemble for drill, and the paragraph was written on oral information. Our reporter went to the armory on the evening designated, and found that the drill had taken place the previous evening. In preparing our weekly budget of National Guard news, we aim at affording correct as well as interesting information. We speak of this matter in order that those who miss items participating to their commands may know the reason for the seeming omission.

DRILLS.

On Thursday evening last, the 2d Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for battalion drill. About 150 men were under arms, in nine companies. Col. THOS. M. REID, was in command. This was the second appearance in public of the Second as a militia regiment since they first marched for the seat of war in 1861, and although they have labored under serious disadvantages in not procuring the requisite number of uniforms, the attendance of the members spoke well for the future of the Regiment. On looking down the line several members in citizen's dress could be discovered; but the fact that they were veterans from the fields of Virginia was betrayed by the manner in which they handled their pieces, and their correct bearing while under arms. On inquiry we learned that a majority of the members of the Second were veterans in the ranks of the famous "Second New-York Militia," or as it was officially known during the war, the 82d New-York Volunteers, which command formed a part of HANCOCK'S corps, the Second of the Trefoil, being engaged with that corps in nearly all of the leading engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and carving out for the command a brilliant record. Col. REID will be favorably remembered as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 69th New-York Volunteers, of the Corcoran Legion, which organization formed for some time the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. He is evidently a soldier who has learned his best military lessons while in the field and in front of the enemy, and it is no doubt his intention to make the Second a first-class organization. It is to be hoped that his efforts will receive the support they deserve. While the line was being formed we were not favorably impressed with the capability of many of the line officers, and their subsequent conduct did not remove that impression. We also noticed that no attempt had been made to preserve any uniformity in the school of drill, the different styles being painfully visible while the troops was beaten off. This is unexcusable in so good a regiment as the Second, and should be at once remedied. After assuming command Col. REID exercised the battalion in the manual of arms, with good effect, he having succeeded in correcting many discrepancies. After bringing the command to a close order, the Colonel manœuvred the regiment in several of the more important movements in the school of the battalion. While marching in column the several companies did not appear to have any cohesive formation, the alignments being for the most part wretched, revealing the fact that the company drills were not made as beneficial as they should be. In forming division the most inextricable confusion was caused by the inattention of the commandants of companies, and after the column had been put into proper shape by the commanding officer, we noticed that the Captain commanding the third company placed himself on the right of the division instead of the centre, and the leading division had for a time two commandants instead of one. The movements of forming close column by company on first and ninth company were very neatly performed, although the limits of the room tended to mar so extended a manœuvre. The advance and retreat in line of battle was the best executed of all the movements of the evening, and fully redeemed that few errors a critical eye might detect in other portions of the drill. In pointing out these errors we are actuated by the best of feelings toward the ever gallant Second, and only do so that care may be taken to avoid a repetition in the future. It is to be sincerely hoped that the State authorities may be induced to extend all proper facilities to this regiment, as it contains material that should not be wasted. Give the command a full supply of uniforms, and enable them to make a respectable appearance, and we have no doubt that the future record of the Second will in no way disgrace the excellent reputation they now possess.

The left wing of the 9th Regiment had a battalion drill on Thursday evening, at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, the command turning out in full force. The drill was very successful.

To-morrow evening, the 3d Regiment, Bendix Zouaves, assemble for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal.

PARADES.

On Thursday evening last a battalion, composed of Companies D and E, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capts. GEO. D. WALCOTT and O. P. SMITH, accompanied by the regimental band, under the leadership of D. L. DOWNING, and the drum corps, went on their annual evening parade. The battalion, which numbered 150 men, looked exceedingly well, and presented a fine appearance, the white cross-belts and bright breastplate showing to a decided advantage by gaslight. The first person visited was Capt. UNDERHILL, formerly of Company B, who resides at the Oriental Hotel, in Lafayette-place. The line of march was again taken up, and a halt made at the Clarendon Hotel, where, after a serenade, during which Prof. DOWNING played some of his finest selections, receiving well deserved rounds of applause, His Honor the Mayor, after repeated calls, made a neat speech, in which he thanked the regiment for the honor done him.

The battalion next visited Mr. DARLING, who invited the battalion to partake of refreshments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, after justice had been done to the good things set before them, three hearty cheers and a "tiger" were given for the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Deputy-Comptroller STORRS was the recipient of the next serenade and visit. The battalion then took its march homeward, stopping at the residence of Lieut.-Col. COLES, who, being called upon for a speech, thanked the members for the mark of respect accorded him, and bade them good-night. The battalion reached Center Market a little after one o'clock on Friday morning, where refreshments, provided by Capt. UNDERHILL, awaited them. After some few minutes had been spent together, and cheers given for Capts. UNDERHILL, WALCOTT and SMITH, and Bandmaster DOWNING, the battalion dispersed, well pleased with their evening parade.

A parade of Company D, 14th regiment, took place on Thursday evening last, in commemoration of the organization of the command. The appearance of Company D was a very fine one, and the parade a success.

The 71st regiment will parade on Wednesday, the 23d instant, to convey the remains of their late Col., ABRAM VOSBURGH, from their present resting place to the site owned by the regiment in Greenwood. The monument to be placed over the remains of Colonel VOSBURGH was executed at a cost of $5,000. An oration will be delivered on the ground by Mayor HOFFMAN, who was a warm personal friend of the deceased Colonel. The 23d regiment, of Brooklyn, will receive the regiment, and act as escort to and from Greenwood. A large and imposing turnout is expected, as the Vosburgh Association will parade with the regiment.

AFFAIRS IN THE 12TH REGIMENT.

The following is published for the information of the members of the 12th Regt.:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, 12TH INFANTRY,
N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—1. This Command will parade in full uniform (white gloves,) armed and equipped on Tuesday, 22d inst. The line will form on north side of Washington Square, right on Fifth Avenue, at 1¾ o'clock P. M. Field and Staff will report (mounted,) to the Colonel; Non-Commissioned Staff, Band and Field Music to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before formation. Pursuant to paragraph 5, General Order No. 4, dated March 10, 1866, the *Russet Leather Leggins*, added to the Regimental uniform will be worn, and commandants of Companies are directed *not to permit* those appearing without them to parade, and to return all such as absent.

2. Return of delinquents for parade hereby ordered will be made to the Adjutant, at headquarters, accompanied by morning reports and squad warrants, on or before Friday evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The Colonel regrets to notice the great discrepancies in the returns of parades and drills, and the slovenly manner in which some warrants are sent in by warning officers. Captains, in preparing their morning reports and returns of delinquents, must account for every man and officer upon the company roll. All changes since a previous report must be accounted for by name, on the back of the morning report, in detail, whether these alterations are known at headquarters or not. Alterations are: 1. Additions—Admission of new members. 2. Deductions—Resignation or death of officers; discharge of members; expulsion of members; death of members. Transfers are discharges from one company and admissions to the other company, and must be reported as such. Dates must be given in every case. Warning officers, in making returns of squad warrants, must make their returns in ink, and state according to the printed form how the order was served. If personally, by the letter P.; if left at the person's address, L.; if affixed, A.; if not found, N. F. Dots opposite a man's name mean nothing. Orders left at the Post-office are improper, unless mailed five days prior to date of parade, and so noted on return. Returns made in pencil are irregular, and should not be received. In returns of service, all orders must be made, signed and sworn to in every case prior to the parade, drill, court-martial or election, by the warning officer, to the officer appointed to receive the same.

3. Non-commissioned officers of this regiment will send to the Adjutant at these headquarters, within three days (3 days) of the reception of this order in writing, inclosed in a sealed envelope; their names, their rank, the company they belong, the date of their warrants, their places of business and their places of residence.

Elections and Promotions.—Second Lieut. Geo. C. Geissen, promoted to First Lieutenant C Co., vice Bassford, resigned. Rank from April 3, 1866. Henry Bascomb Smith, elected First Lieutenant F Co., vice Dyatt, resigned. Rank from April 12, 1866. Corp. Charles J. McGowan, promoted Second Lieutenant G Co., vice Bradway, resigned. Rank April 3, 1866. Corp. Leon A Canter, promoted Second Lieutenant C Co., vice Geissen promoted. Rank April 3, 1866.

By order of Col. WM. G. WARD.
HENRY BALDWIN, Adjutant.

INSPECTIONS.

On Monday evening the 77th Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, for inspection. Col. THOMAS LYNCH was in command. The appearance of the battalion was very fair, considering the difficulties they have encountered. A large number of the men were without uniforms. As the inspection was in reality a muster of the effective strength, it was proper that members not in uniform should appear, but we are sorry that greater facilities have not been accorded to the 77th in the matter of uniforms. Col. CHAS. W. DARLING, Commissary-General of Subsistence on the Governor's Staff, performed the duty of inspection. There were 14 commissioned officers present and 13 absent; 211 non-commissioned officers and privates present and 212 absent—making a total of 450 officers and men.

A and H companies of the 22d Regiment were formally inspected on Thursday evening by Major TOWNSEND, at the regimental armory in Fourteenth-street. The commands appeared to good advantage, turning out in full strength. After the ceremony of inspection had been observed, the companies were exercised in the manual of arms and a few company movements. The execution of the several commands was very good, evidencing the fact that the company drills in the 22d are not mere formalities but actual schools of instruction. We wish the practice was a more general one, for the sake of the National Guard as a body and the reputation of the respective commands. During the progress of the drill and inspection of Companies H and A, Brig.-Gen. ASPINWALL dropped in at the armory, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the commands and the punctual attendance of so many members.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. TATE.

On Wednesday evening, the regular monthly meeting of Company C, 22d Regiment, was held, and the proceedings of that body were agreeably varied by the presentation of a set of resolutions to First Lieut. THOMAS TATE, Jr., expressing the thanks of the command to him for his services in attending to the fitting up of the Company's room. These resolutions were handsomely engrossed and framed, and will form a very beautiful recognition of the Lieutenant's exertions in securing a tasteful set of fittings. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. THOMAS G. BAKER, made the presentation speech, and a suitable response was made by the gratified recipient.

THE VACANT MAJORITY IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

An election for major of the 71st Regiment is soon to take place. Captain SEELYE, ex-Quartermaster, and Captains TOMPKINS and WALCOTT are named as the candidates. On Wednesday evening last at the regular meeting of the Board of Officers, an informal ballot was taken and Captain TOMPKINS, of Co. A, was almost unanimously chosen. It is safe to assume that he will be elected, but very doubtful whether his company, the Light Guard, with which he has been actively connected for upwards of twenty years, will permit him to accept the position. Captain TOMPKINS has endeared himself so strongly to his men, and is so deeply interested in the welfare of his old company, that it is not probable he will now leave them. The Light Guard, by-the-way, are making great preparations to celebrate their anniversary, June 21st.

RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 5, 1866:

May 4, 1st Regiment, D. W. Dimock, Aide-de-Camp, absence from district.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, R. Parker, Jr., Captain, ill health.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, W. H. Kennedy, Second Lieutenant, ill health.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, J. Fagan, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, N. Z. De Vries, Captain, in United States service.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Peter McCullough First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, H. Bosch, Captain, term of service expired.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, K. Honan, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Joseph Murphy, Surgeon, declined.

May 4, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Louis Schwartz, Jr., Major, term of service expired.

May 4, 2d Regiment of Infantry, John Dixon, Second Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 2d Regiment of Infantry, John S. Gilmore, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, Joseph Stern, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, J. Wolbach, Captain, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, D. Schaffner, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, L. Samuels, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, Deodrich Fink, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, P. Ebeling, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 4, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, Louis Forge, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

May 4, 13th Regiment of infantry, A. H. Wray, First Lieutenant, removal from district.

May 4, 69th Regiment of infantry, Michael O'Boyle, Captain, out of regimental district.

May 4, 71st Regiment of infantry, John Howlett, Second Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 71st Regiment of infantry, C. H. Cochran, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 71st Regiment of infantry, A. M. Underhill, Captain, declined.

May 4, 71st Regiment of infantry, D. D. Kennedy, Second Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 71st Regiment of infantry, Henry W. Turner, Captain, absent from district.

May 4, 71st Regiment of Infantry, F. E. Worcester, Captain, absent from district.

May 4, 73d Regiment of Infantry, W. Rudolph, First Lieutenant, absence from district.

May 4, 77th Regiment of Infantry, C. Pidgeon, Captain, absence from district.

May 4, 77th Regiment of Infantry, John Sinnott, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 77th Regiment of Infantry, E. T. Murphy, Captain, declined.

May 4, 77th Regiment of Infantry, Owen Clarke, Second Lieutenant, absence from District.

May 4, 77th Regiment of Infantry, W. H. Berrigan, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 4, 83d Regiment of Infantry, J. O. Funbrannan, Surgeon, removal from district.

May 4, 99th Regiment of Infantry, Nicholas Sheran, Second Lieutenant, removal from district.

NEW COMMISSIONS FORMED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 5, 1866:

Third Regiment of Infantry—Charles R. [illegible], Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1866, vice L. Deutsch, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Lewis Nichols, Captain, April 26, 1866, vice Isaac Underhill, resigned; Joseph H. Corliss, First Lieutenant, April 26, 1866, vice Lewis Nichols, promoted; Thomas J. Fagan, Second Lieutenant, April 26, 1866, vice Joseph H. Corliss, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—Henry I. Graff, First Lieutenant, March 21, 1866, vice D. C. Bosworth, resigned; Wm. I. Martin, Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1866, vice H. I. Graff, promoted; Joseph S. Amoore, Captain, howitzer battery, April 26, 1866, vice E. O. Hotchkiss, resigned.

Forty-second Regiment of Infantry—Elbert C. Benjamin, First Lieutenant, April 23, 1866, cause of vacancy not given.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry—David W. Bartle, Captain, April 7, 1866, vice William W. Bulkley, resigned; John P. Davis, First Lieutenant, April 7, 1866, vice C. A. McFarland, resigned; Henry Simonds, Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1866, vice J. P. Davis, promoted; Richard L. Stafford, Captain April 7, 1865, vice Augustus June, resigned.

Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Sabin S. Pierce, Captain, April 4, 1866, vice L. L. Perry, resigned; Freeman Schermerhorn, First Lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vice L. P. Smith, resigned; Byron Bryant, Second Lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vice F. Schermerhorn, promoted.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—August Neuss, Quartermaster, April 20, 1866, vice L. Francke, resigned.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Cricket, Base Ball and Quoits—Several Interesting Games—The Quoiting Championship.

The past week has been very favorable for the open-air pastimes which have taken so strong a hold on popular favor in this vicinity. Cricketers, quoiters and base-ball players have been rampant, and the rendezvous of the different clubs have been crowded with spectators to witness the efforts of their favorites. Probably at no time within the history of the national game has there been such a *furore* created as exists at this early stage of the season. In Brooklyn the Capitoline are alive with interested lovers of the game whenever it is announced that the Eckfords, Atlantics or Excelsiors will play a game. The Elysian Fields have also had their share of visitors whenever the Mutuals, Actives or Gothams engage in their practice games. Undoubtedly the fine weather has attracted a great many from the din and bustle of the town to the quiet of green fields and pure, invigorating air; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that at no time within the recollection of the oldest ball-player, has there been so much interest taken in out-door sport as is evinced this season. This augurs well in a sanitary point of view, as well as in the mere matter of enjoyment. If we are to be visited by the cholera this Summer, the more open air exercise our citizens get the better it will be for them.

We publish to-day several interesting cricket and base-ball games, which were crowded out during the past week.

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB.

The Excelsiors are working in right good earnest to get their nine in fine fettle for the championship contest. On Tuesday they played an interesting game on their grounds at Bedford, which proved to be an exciting contest. The catching of LEGGETT and the short-stopping of PEARCE were the features most noticeable. CRANE, MITCHELL and RUSSELL fielded in good old-fashioned Excelsior style, while the batting was very fair. Opposed to the Excelsiors were two or three of the Star Club, whose fine fielding proved very effective in keeping the first nine's score down. We append the score:

FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	0	3	Daken, p.	2	1
Norton, c. f.	2	2	Flanly, 2d b.	2	1
Brainard, p.	2	2	Neff, s. s.	1	1
Crane, 2d b.	1	3	McDiarmed, c.	1	2
Russell, 1st b.	3	0	Worth, r. f.	3	1
Jewell, r. f.	1	3	Flanders, l. f.	2	2
Clyne, l. f.	2	2	Fletcher, 1st b.	1	0
Mitchell, 3d b.	1	4	Birdseye, c. f.	1	2
Legget, c.	3	2	Holt, 1st b.	2	0
Total	15	21	Total	15	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
First Nine	10	4	2	2	3—21
Field	1	2	0	3	4—10

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

On Thursday the Atlantics turned out a strong team at the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, all the first nine being present except GALVIN and FERGUSON. As will be seen by the score, the game was pretty well one-sided, heavy batting and sharp fielding being the order of the day on the winning side. The champions are bringing their new nine to a perfect condition, and by the time the Harvard College Club visit them will be fit to contend for an empire. The following is the score:

FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c.	1	4	Ireland, c.	2	0
Chapman, l. f.	1	[illegible]	Babcock, s. s.	1	2
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	[illegible]	Boerum, r. f.	1	0
Start, 1st b.	2	[illegible]	Joe Oliver, c. f.	2	0
S. Smith, r. f.	2	[illegible]	McDiarmed, 2d b.	1	0
Potts, p.	2	[illegible]	Galpin, 1st b.	2	0
McDonald, c. f.	2	[illegible]	Gibson, 3d b.	3	0
Flynn, s. s.	2	[illegible]	Kelly, p.	2	0
Kenney, 2d b.	2	4	Powers, l. f.	1	1
Total	15	35	Total	15	3

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
First Nine	12	6	8	2	7—35
Field	1	0	0	2	0—3

THE ECLECTIC CLUB.

The Benedicts and Bachelors of this Club met in a friendly contest on Friday afternoon, at Hoboken. The Bachelors were minus the services of several of their nine, and therefore they did not make as good a show as they would otherwise have done. We give the score below:

BACHELORS.	Outs.	Runs.	BENEDICTS.	Outs.	Runs.
Humphrey, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dr. Bell, p.	3	[illegible]
G. Taylor, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bourne, l. f.	1	6
Kettleton, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Dalton, 1st b.	3	4
Morrisey, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Engles, s. s.	1	[illegible]
E. Taylor, c.	1	[illegible]	Wardwell, 3d b.	1	7
Vredenburgh, c. f.	3	1	"James," c.	1	7
McLaughlin, 1st b.	1	3	Coon, 2d b.	2	5
Gallagher, r. f.	3	1	Wright, c. f.	2	3
Geo. Humphrey, l. f.	3	2	Kiernan, r. f.	4	3
Total	21	17	Total	21	45

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Bachelors	1	4	2	6	0	1	3—17
Benedicts	8	2	6	5	9	13	2—45

THE MUTUAL CLUB.

The Mutuals played a first class game on Thursday, in which MCSWEENEY and JEWETT were pitcher and catcher on one side, and MARTIN and REED on the other. Five innings were played, MARTIN'S side proving the strongest. MCMAHON, ZELLER and JEWETT distinguished themselves by their batting, while MCSWEENEY and MARTIN, the two pitchers, were very effective. ANDREW DUPIGNAC, formerly one of the old Gotham nine, but now of the Mutuals, showed, by his fine batting and clean base-running, that he has not forgotten how he used to play when the Gothams were in their prime. The field nine were allowed six outs, We append the score:

FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, 2d b.	1	5	Tyron, c. f.	4	0
Parker, 3d b.	1	3	Fullerton, s. s.	4	0
Zeller, l. f.	0	6	Pendleton, l. f.	2	1
Green, r. s.	1	4	W. Graham, 2d b.	4	0
Evans, 1st b.	5	1	J. Lee, 1st b.	2	2
Voege, r. f.	2	4	Helly, r. f.	2	1
Martin, p.	1	5	Gill, f.	1	2
Dupignac, c. f.	3	3	Jewett, c.	1	2
Reed, c.	1	5	Shook, 3d b.	2	1
R. Hunt, s. s.	0	4	F. Gaynor, f.	1	2
			W. Van Cott, f.	2	1
			McSweeney, p.	2	1
			T. Hunt, r. s.	3	0
Total	15	40	Total	30	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
First Nine	5	7	9	18	1—40
Field Nine	0	1	3	1	8—13

The Mutuals have received a challenge from the Excelsiors to play a match, and just as soon as they get their first nine in good working order they will accommodate their Brooklyn friends with a game. If we remember rightly, the Mutuals beat the Excelsiors two games in 1864, and no doubt the latter are anxious to win the trophies back. WATERMAN, GOLDIE and PATTERSON were among the first nine absentees yesterday. With them in their proper positions, and MCSWEENEY as pitcher, JEWETT catcher, MARTIN short, ZELLER left, MCMAHON second, and DICK or CHARLEY HUNT in the right field, the Excelsiors, or any other club, must look out for themselves.

To-morrow the Mutuals have their first regular practice game this season—that is, their first nine will play against the field. Heretofore the two nines have been picked indiscriminately from the players present. It is expected that the absentees of last Thursday will be on hand to-morrow, when the curious will be gratified.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.

The Knickerbockers were out in full feather on the lower field, and had an excellent practice game, and fine afternoon's sport. DAVIS, DE MOTTE, KISSAM, and others of the old and new stock, whose names do not occur to us, were present, and entered into the spirit of the game with a zest which speaks well for the Knickerbocker's chances, the coming season, of attaining a high position as ball-players. Although they play merely for social enjoyment, and do not engage in the exciting contests for the championship, the Knickerbockers possess some excellent material.

THE GOTHAM CLUB.

The married and single members of the Gothams will play a social game at the Elysian Fields, on Tuesday, on which occasion much enjoyment may be looked for, although this old and popular organization have lost GIBNEY, HARRY WRIGHT, DOCKNEY, HATFIELD and THORN, since they gave the Atlantics such a close rub, a season or two ago. They still possess a great deal of excellent material, and will present a bold front when the fray commences. DAWES, said to be a fine pitcher, formerly of the Keystone Club, has joined them; while they still retain BEADLE as first base, GEORGE WRIGHT as catcher, and GOODSPEED, CONNELL, SHREVE, COURTNEY, WORDEN, BEERMAN and VAN COTT, to pick their first nine from.

PONTIAC VS. SCHOOL OF MINES.

On Tuesday, a match was played between the Pontiac Base Ball Club and a nine from the School of Mines, of Columbia College, on the grounds of the latter, corner Fifth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, which resulted in favor of the Pontiacs by the following score:

PONTIAC.	Outs.	Runs.	SCHOOL OF MINES.	Outs.	Runs.
Aiken, c.	4	4	G. Parsons, p.	2	2
Thorne, 2d b.	3	4	Chauncey, s. s.	4	4
Cheesman, l. f.	3	4	Gaddings, 2d b.	1	5
Norton, p.	2	5	Shacks, l. f.	4	2
Waller, 1st b.	1	6	Geer, 1st b.	4	2
Voorhees, c. f.	5	3	Chambers, r. f.	6	1
McNamee, 3d b.	4	4	Parsons, 3d b.	2	5
Mortimer, r. f.	2	3	Sanger, c.	3	3
Badeau, s. s.	3	2	Stallknach, c. f.	1	4
Total	27	35	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pontiac	2	0	5	8	2	4	0	11	3—35
School of Mines	1	0	2	10	4	1	5	3	2—28

Cricket.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE CLUB.

An interesting game of cricket was played, Wednesday, at Hoboken, between elevens chosen from the married and single members of the St. George Club. The weather was fine, and the day's sport one of exceeding social enjoyment. Quite a large number of the members of the Club and their friends were present, including a score or two of ladies. After a bountiful dinner, game was called about 3 o'clock. Although considerably one-sided, the game was not devoid of interest. The batting and bowling of GIBBES, and the wicket-keeping of WINFIELD, (a new member, from Nottingham, England,) were the features of the day's play. The following is the score:

MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
Ford b. G. Wright	2	Gordon b. Kendall	3
Bailey, run out	0	Gisborne c. Ford b. Gibbes	7
Vanderlip c. Duer b. Hill	1	G. Wright b. Gibbes	0
Kendall st. Winfield b. Hill	3	Dobdell b. Gibbes	1
Mumford, run out	3	Winfield b. Gibbes	10
Haughton, c. C. Gisborne b. Hill	1	Hill b. Gibbes	11
Pomeroy b. G. Wright	6	Van Rossen c. Bailey b. Haughton	5
Gibbes c. G. Wright b. Gisborne	35	Duer c. Haughton b. Bailey	0
H. Gisborne hit wicket, b. G. Wright	22	H. Gisborne, not out	6
S. Wright b. G. Wright	13	Byes, 5; wides, 4. Total	9
Henderson, not out	0	Total	52
Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; wides, 2. Total	14		
Total	100		

Umpires—Messrs. CHADWICK and BAGE.

The Club will meet for practice hereafter every Wednesday, till match playing commences. Their first game, which is announced for May 31 and June 1, will be with the Newark Club. On the 13th and 14th of June they visit Philadelphia, and play a game with the Young America Club, of Germantown. On the 27th and 28th of June they play the Philadelphia Club at Hoboken.

Quoiting.

The prospects of a match for the championship at this noble game, are exceedingly good. HUDSON, the celebrated Pittsburgh player, and the champion of Pennsylvania, is very anxious to play a game with either MCLAREN, of New-York, or GIBSON, of New-York, for $500 or $1,000. HUDSON is an Englishman by birth and a coal-miner by trade, and his friends represent that it will not pay him to leave his employment to play for a less sum than the amount named. It will be recollected that last season HUDSON beat GIBSON, who was champion, but the coal-miner was afterward compelled to succumb to the superior skill of MCLAREN, who is now the champion player of the United States. We understand that the friends of GIBSON are willing to back him in a contest with either of the other players, and in a few weeks we shall be able to announce that the championship will be played for in this City, and for a larger sum than was ever staked on a game of this kind.

During the past week or two several games have been indulged in at the different grounds in this City, Brooklyn and Newark. DUNHAM'S Quoit Grounds, Broadway and Astor-place, has been the scene of quite a number of interesting games between leading players, which have brought together the lovers of the sport in goodly numbers. At the Three-Mile House, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, the game has been indulged in to an unlimited extent, and its popularity is daily increasing. MCLAREN'S Caledonia House, at Newark, has also been the scene of several interesting games, in which Messrs. SHARP, MCLAREN, MCGREGOR, LYONS, WHARTON, HUDSON, DUNNING, and other well-known amateurs and professionals took part.

FENIANISM.

Movements of James Stevens—Doings at his Headquarters Yesterday—The Festival at Jones' Wood.

The great topic of conversation among Irishmen is the arrival and movements of the Central Organizer of the Irish Republic, Mr. JAMES STEPHENS. He is quietly lodged at the Metropolitan Hotel, from the roof of which building waves the national flag of Ireland, so dear to the hearts of her sons. The interest attaching to the movements of Mr. STEPHENS is not confined to this City alone, but telegrams come pouring in from sister States, extending to him a Fenian welcome, and anxiously inquiring as to his future movements. The Irish heart of the country is touched by the arrival of the Executive officer of the Irish Republic, and throbs sympathetically with his. He has come among his countrymen here to heal all difficulties, and to bring back to the fold those stray sheep who have been driven out by quarrelsome and factious leaders. They put their trust in him, and forsaking all others, cleave only unto him. Misled, duped and disgusted, they have become heartily sick of the abortive organization hitherto in existence, and now the masses, the rank and file, the men upon whom will devolve the work, if work there be to do, have pinned their faith upon Mr. STEPHENS, and express a willingness to throw their lives into the scale to secure freedom for the land of their birth. Acting upon this sentiment, Mr. STEPHENS constantly appeals to them to forget the differences which have rent them in twain, and to resolve upon effecting a united Brotherhood in America of which their friends at home may be proud. It is to the accomplishment of this object that Mr. STEPHENS devotes his entire energies. His obtaining from Col. O'MAHONY his resignation as Head-Centre was a master-stroke of policy, satisfactory to both the O'Mahonyites and the Robersonians. The former deemed their chief honest but incompetent, while the latter recognized his incompetency, but denied his honesty. The removal of B. DORAN KILLIAN also gives universal satisfaction. [illegible] his countrymen, who are as eager now to denounce as they formerly were to worship him. These acts of Mr. STEPHENS, evincing as they do, a determination to apply the knife where the knife is needed, gives a new lease of life to the Fenian Brotherhood, which, previous to his arrival, had sunk into insignificance, and was in a fair way to die a natural death.

The few remarks which Mr. STEPHENS has made show him to be possessed of the spirit of conciliation to a great degree, while they also exhibit a manly determination which fears no man. O'MAHONY is out of the way, and ROBERTS may be considered *non est*, for his adherents have found a new affinity, at whose feet they worship. While ROBERTS still continues nominally in command of his faction, a word from Mr. STEPHENS would insure his decapitation as effectually as the same power effected that of O'MAHONY.

There was but little transpired yesterday at the Headquarters of the Irish Republic. Mr. STEPHENS received many visitors, among whom were Gen. HALPINE, Judge CONNALLY, MICHAEL PHELAN, P. T. BARNUM, STEPHEN J. MEANEY and others. Several Fenian Committees were received, and presented statements concerning the prospects of their Order, and a large amount of general business was transacted.

Great preparations are being made to render the Fenian Festival at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday next, a triumphant demonstration. It is calculated to celebrate alike the arrival of Mr. STEPHENS and the reunion of the Brotherhood. On that occasion the Central Organizer will address his countrymen on "The State and Requirements of the Cause at Home and Abroad." A large crowd is expected to be in attendance, and already orders have been issued for the assembling of Irish Regiments, Circles and Societies, at the time specified. Other speakers will be present, and a full explanation of the extent and prospects of the Brotherhood will be given. One or more Fenians, who have just escaped from the Irish jails into which they had been thrown by the British Government on account of their rebellious proclivities, will be in attendance, prepared to give a concise history of affairs in Ireland, and the indignities heaped upon themselves.

Lost in the Streets.

While sitting in the Superintendent's office at Police Headquarters a few evenings since, two young men entered, and one of them said to Inspector LEONARD, in a voice tremulous with emotion:

"Can you tell us, Sir, if an old lady has been found in the streets to-day, by the Police?"

"Who was the lady?" said the Inspector.

"She was our mother, Sir. She is a very old lady, and a stranger in the City. She has always lived in the country, but came to the City a few days ago to make us a short visit. This morning she went out to take a walk—it was quite early, she said she wanted some fresh air before the streets got full of busy people—saying she would not be gone more than an hour, but we have not seen her since. When my brother and I came home to dinner we found she had not returned and we became alarmed. We have been looking for her ever since. Poor mother! she is so old, Sir, that she sometimes gets confused in her mind."

"Where do you think she could have gone to, Sir?"

Tears streamed down the young man's cheeks as he thought of his poor, old, weak-minded mother, lost in the streets of this great City, wandering no one knew where, while the hearts that loved her so well were full of anguish at her absence. The younger brother shared the emotion and anxiety of him who had spoken, and even the sturdy, kind-hearted Inspector lost that steadiness of voice common to him.

"How was your mother dressed?" at length the Inspector asked.

"She wore a black alpaca dress, black bonnet and shawl, and had on a fur cape also; she is in mourning for our father who died a few months since; she is 60 years old, and her hair, which is quite gray, she wears in curls on her forehead and down her cheeks. Can you give us any hope of finding her to-night? We must find her to-night, or she will die of fright?"

"Your mother," said the Inspector, "is now at the Eleventh Ward Station-house. She was found near there in a confused state of mind, and could give no account of herself. She has been kindly cared for by the Captain. You can go there immediately and get her."

"Thank God that she is there—that she is safe," said the young man, as he hurried from the room.

That poor old lady, after enjoying her walk in the morning, had lost her way on attempting to return to her home, and had wandered through the streets all day. At evening a policeman found her sitting on the curbstone in a quiet street, a long, long way from her home, crying most bitterly. Bewildered by the confusion and bustle in the streets, and exhausted from her long wandering, she could go no further, and had abandoned herself to despair. The officer assisted her to the Station-house, where refreshments were provided for her; and when the two young men found their dear old mother, late at night, she was quietly sleeping upon a clean, nice bed, which had been fitted up for her in an unoccupied room of the Station-house. When she was found, the fact was immediately telegraphed to the central office, together with a full description of the unfortunate lady; and thus she was restored to those whose pleasure it was to minister to her declining years.

Thousands of lost people—men, women and children—are yearly restored to their homes by the Metropolitan Police, but how seldom do the public hear of it?

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEADLY ASSAULT BY A WOMAN UPON A MAN AND HIS WIFE.—A deadly and desperate assault was committed by a woman, on Friday night, in the apartments of PATRICK O'BRIEN, in the rear of No. 422 East Thirteenth-street. It appears that O'BRIEN and his wife were quietly seated in their room, about 10 o'clock, when they were disturbed by the appearance of CATHARINE BURNS, who resided in the neighborhood, armed with a large carving-knife. Before any movement was made by the occupants of the room, Catharine sprang at O'BRIEN, and without a word of explanation, drew the knife across the unfortunate man's neck, inflicting a severe, though not fatal wound. Not content with this, the infuriated woman made an additional attack upon the wife, but Mrs. O'BRIEN succeeded in eluding her and escaped from the house without receiving any injury at her hands. O'BRIEN also succeeded in escaping from the apartment where the assault was committed, and on reaching the street was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, by Officer PURDY, where his wound was properly dressed. Up to the latest accounts Capt. MANTS' officers have not succeeded in arresting the assailant. The police state that the woman made this double attempt at murder, while laboring under a fit of jealousy, though of whom does not appear.

THE EXCISE LAW IN THE QUEENS COUNTY TOWNS.—Those interested in the liquor traffic in the Queens County towns, subject to the Excise Law, complain loudly of the fact that while they have to pay as much for licenses as New-York and Kings County dealers, they have none of the benefits of the Metropolitan Police system, to support which the money thus obtained from them is devoted. They also complain that while Westchester County contributes nothing to this fund, it has the full protection of the Metropolitan Police, at their expense, in part. It is understood that a delegation from those who feel aggrieved, will lay these facts before the Excise Commissioners, with the hope of obtaining a modification of the license fee.

INSTALLATION OF SACHEMS.—At a meeting of Tammany Society, last evening, Mr. JAS. B. NICHOLSON, in the chair, and Mr. CASPER C. CHILDS, Secretary, the following named gentlemen were installed as Sachems: John T. Hoffman, William M. Tweed, Charles G. Cornell, Emanuel B. Hart, Isaac Bell, Jas. B. Nicholson, Matthew T. Brennan, William McMurray, John Kelly, Nathanial Jarvis and John J. Bradley. Messrs. Sweeny and Delavan, who were absent, are to be installed at the meeting on Monday evening, the 21st instant, at which time Mayor Hoffman is to be elected Grand Sachem.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as a carman named MICHAEL FLINN, of No. 213 East Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, was backing up to the United States storehouse near the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, a man named PATRICK FARRELL was caught between the cart and building and sustained a bad fracture of the leg. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 144 Steuben-street, where he was attended by Dr. OLCOTT, Jr.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—A boy 15 years of age, named JEROME RAPPELYEA, arrested by Detective MCDONOUGH, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, charged with having stolen a considerable quantity of cigars, tobacco and meerschaum pipes from the store of HERMAN SCHAFT, in Newark-avenue. He was committed for trial.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A child 14 months old, named WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, fell from a fourth-story window of his parents' house, No. 71 Avenue C, being instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ANNUAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARADE.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-Schools will take place on Tuesday, the 22d instant, whether the day be pleasant or stormy; in case of rain the parade will be dispensed with. The schools are to repair to the churches assigned to them—services to commence promptly at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue one hour. The order of exercises in the churches will be: 1. Singing; 2. Reading Scriptures; 3. Singing; 4. Prayer; 5. Singing; 6. Addresses; 7. Singing; 8. Benediction. There will be five divisions under different Marshals, designated as the Western Division, GEORGE A. BELL, Marshal; Southern Division, A. T. BALDWIN, Marshal; Northern Division, SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Marshal; Eastern Division, ALONZO A. PLANT, Marshal; and Gowanus Division, PETER ROUGET, Marshal. The notification is that those having direction in the churches are expected to provide speakers and make all necessary arrangements for the exercises, seating and dismissing the schools, with the assistance of the Marshal's aid for that section to which he is assigned. The Committee on Public Meetings are, SAMUEL L. PARSONS, NATHAN LANE and ISRAEL A. BARKER.

FOUND DEAD IN THE ROAD.—Coroner SMITH yesterday took charge of the man found dead at Fort Hamilton on Friday morning. The deceased appears to be about 60 years of age, with gray hair and whiskers; was dressed in a black business coat, white shirt, plaid woolen under-shirt, gray pantaloons and felt hat. He had been seen wandering along the roads by some farmers the day previous, but no particular notice was taken of him. When found, he was lying in a fence corner, dead. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart. The remains were taken to the dead-house, and any further information can be obtained of Coroner SMITH, by calling at No. 5 New Court-house, Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The city authorities recently rented the building corner of Washington and Johnson streets as a headquarters for the Police of this city; but as there is no money in the Treasury applicable to this purpose, the Police Commissioners will be appealed to to advance the sum necessary, $2,000, for the first year's rent. The place selected is much superior to the present damp and unwholesome basement in the City Hall, which Inspector FOLK and his officers now occupy.

CHILD POISONED BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner SMITH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child, aged 3 years, of Mr. DEVAN, residing on the corner of Elizabeth and Conover streets, Red Hook Point, which came to its death by swallowing laudanum from a vial which it had taken from a shelf in the closet during the temporary absence of its mother. It died of the effects a few hours thereafter. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a female, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found floating in the river, foot of South Eleventh-street, E. D., Saturday morning. The body appeared to be that of a woman forty years of age. A portion of a calico dress adhered to the body; a plain gold ring was on a finger of the left hand, and gold rings in the ears.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES GRANTED.—The reports of the Police Captains show the following as the number of applications for licenses granted on the 11th inst.: Forty-first Precinct, 1; Forty-second Precinct, 2; Forty-third Precinct, 8; Forty-fourth Precinct, 1; Forty-fifth Precinct, 5; Forty-sixth Precinct, 2—Total, 19.

DEATH OF AN ODD PRINTER.—SILVESTER R. PARKER, 70 years of age, died of paralysis, at his residence, No. 40 Sixth-street, E. D., on Friday last. Mr. PARKER was probably one of the oldest printers in New-York, having entered the Methodist Book House fifty years ago.

MILITARY.—The Eleventh Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, comprising the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Regiments, and Major SPRAGUE'S Howitzer Battery, will have a field-day and review at East New-York on the 7th of June next.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County, which has just concluded its Session, found seventy bills of indictment, three of which were against parties for maintaining nuisances in the shape of slaughter-houses and bone boiling establishments. On Saturday, quite a number of persons were arraigned before Judge Bedle, and associates Judges Chambers and Sturges, as follows:—Jacob Erwin, slaughter house nuisance in Jersey-City. Pleaded not guilty, and held to bail in $500 for trial. MARTIN FITGIN, bone-boiling nuisance in Hudson City. Plead guilty, and allowed one week to remove the establishment. PETER M. ARBUCKLE, bone-boiling nuisance; not guilty, and held in $500 bonds to appear for trial. OSCAR H. WHITE, atrocious assault and battery; not guilty. JOHN STINER, WM. TIERNEY, JAMES ROHAN, CARNE WRIGHT, EDWARD HOBSON, atrocious assault and battery; not guilty. ROBERT DAVISON, JAMES COOPER, THOMAS MORAN, JOHN MADDEN, JAMES GREELY, JAMES JOHNSTON, JOHN FARWELL and PATRICK MURPHY, (boys) for breaking jail; not guilty. MARTIN CARROL, CHRISTOPHER W. SNYDER, assault and battery; not guilty. HENRY NEWBORN, misconduct in office, (refusing to serve a warrant;) not guilty. PETER WHITE, assault and battery; not guilty. EDWARD TUCKER, breaking with intent; not guilty. EDWARD CARNEY, indecent exposure; not guilty. PATRICK CARR, assault and battery; guilty. HERMAN KEISTER, assault and battery; not guilty. HERMAN REUTER, false imprisonment, and assault and battery on five persons; not guilty. JOHN STRIKER, larceny; guilty. MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, HUGH MCGOWAN, PATRICK GARETTY, GARRET BALDWIN, JOHN PETERS, and JAS. STACK, one indictment for riot, two for atrocious assault and battery, one for resisting an officer and assault and battery on him, and one for assault and battery. ANTONE DECAUED, breaking with intent; guilty. JOHN MCDONALD, larceny; guilty. ROBERT WILEY, breaking with intent; guilty. JOHN RYAN, breaking with intent, not guilty. ADDISON JACKSON and HENRY THOMPSON, larceny, guilty. OSCAR CLUPERT, three indictments for attempted rape; not guilty. ROBERT WRIGHT, assault with intent to kill; not guilty. CHAS. RING, breaking with intent; not guilty. JAMES DAVIES, larceny; not guilty. AUGUSTUS SCHRAIDER, grand larceny; not guilty. JOHN STUKER, JOSEPH LEONARD, assault and battery; not guilty. JACOB S. DE VRIES, grand larceny; guilty. BRIDGET NORTON, larceny; not guilty. The criminal calendar will be taken up on Wednesday next.

The Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Layman says that according to Burke, who ho rightly estimates high in the scale of statesmen and philosophers, "that manners influence us more than laws. Laws affect us now and then, here and there, but manners have a powerful influence upon us every day, every hour, everywhere—in every look, &c."

I shall not attempt to deny the postulate. It is a self-evident truth. Effective laws always accord with the manners of the people for whom they are designed. If they do not follow this positive law, then they will be disregarded at least in spirit. To prove this it is only necessary to point to the laws on our statute book, which are and have been since their passage mere dead letters.

The Excise Law, I think, will after a very short time prove to be of this class, for it is not in consonance with the manners of our population, or with the spirit of the age in which we live. The liquor stores were closed last Sunday, but those who were willing to go to Jersey City, Hoboken, or Westchester County, and there were crowds going and coming, could indulge their appetites as freely as ever. Many will, I think, prepare themselves on Saturday to evade the laws without going out of their houses. Can it be desirable to drive that numerous portion of our citizens, who are not able to have a wine cellar, into other States or localities to expend their money.

Will those who take so much pains to gratify their appetite be any more discreet out of town than they will be among and around their friends and neighbors? Probably there was more liquor drank, according to the number of drinkers, last Sunday than would be considered at all moderate.

The true way is to regulate liquor-dealing establishments, not prohibit sales on any day of the week. Do not let any but good men have licenses, and let them sell every day, holding them to a strict accountability for selling to improper persons, that is to say, to any drunken person or any one who notoriously spends his substance in rioting.

I see no necessity of making our laws enhance the profits and property of New-Jersey. B. Z.

At fashionable receptions, the only perfume considered *en regle* is "Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus." Two years ago it had almost entirely superseded the Paris Extracts, and, as nothing but miserable imitations of them can now be procured, it occupies the field without a competitor.—*Marietta Register.*

Cholera!
TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS!
THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED
by the use of disinfectants.
PREPARED BY
THE NEW-YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY.

It is necessary for the safety of the public health that powerful and certain disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-closets, privies, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, gutters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of cholera have appeared in this City, and as typhus and typhoid fevers almost constantly prevail, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use of disinfectants.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTERAT'S FLUID.
EVERY ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.
EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.
EVERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANSED WITH IT.
RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.
STEAMSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT.
HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KEEPING AWAY THESE DREADFUL DISEASES BY USING FREELY
DR. COURTARET'S DISINFECTANTS.

It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAVENGERS, under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY.

It is used by the BOARD OF EDUCATION in all the Public Schools.

It is used by the BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

It is being used by most of our SEAGOING STEAMSHIPS.

POWELL & THOMPSON,
No. 42 Cedar-st.

General and sole agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all druggists and general dealers in the United States and Canadas.

White the Hatter,
No. 353 CANAL STREET,
Opposite the Brandreth House,
Late under Barnum's Old Museum,
Says "There's no such word as fail," in his producing the most elegant and stylish Hats and Caps for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in this, or any other market, and challenges competition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 523 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TRETHEWRAY—DALEY.—In Schenectady, on Monday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Payne, EDWARD F. R. TRETHEWRAY, of New-York, and SARAH J. DALEY, eldest daughter of John S. Daley, of Schenectady.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Morrisania, on Saturday, May 12, Mrs. SARAH ADAMS, widow of the late Jesse Adams, Sr., aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock from the Methodist Church on Fordham-av. and 6th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BERTINE.—On Friday, May 11, RODMAN BERTINE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday, May 14, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

BROOKS.—On Friday, May 11, at the residence of his father, near Plainfield, N. J., GEORGE BROOKS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

BURNS.—On Thursday, May 10, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. JANE, widow of Wm. Burns, aged 88 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 233 West 17th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DOMINICK.—On Friday evening, May 11, JAMES WILLIAM DOMINICK, Jr., eldest son of James W. Dominick, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RICH.—In St. Louis, Mo., WM. F. RICH, aged 23 years. His remains will be brought to New-Haven, Conn., for burial.

TUGMAN.—At her residence, No. 39 West 18th-st., on Friday, May 11, of consumption, S. VIRGINIA PLUME, the beloved wife of Chas. H. Tugman, and youngest child of the late Col. John J. and Susan Plume, of Newark, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 P. M., at St. John's Church, Varick-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

SYKES.—On Wednesday, May 9, suddenly, ANNIE HELEN, youngest daughter of John Sykes, Jr., and Ann M. P. Sykes, of Delwood House, Bay Ridge, aged 6 months and 20 days.

☞ The members of Gettys Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are hereby earnestly requested to appear on Sunday, May 13, 1866, at Doric Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12 M., to pay our last tribute of respect to our late M. W. G. M., JOHN J. DAVIES. By order of
GEORGE A. QUIRK, N. G.
SAMUEL MACK, Recording Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 11.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Watts-street, five feet seven inches high, dark hair and whiskers, stout built, no hat, gray sack coat, dark ribbed pants and vest, white shirt, two navy undershirts, red flannel drawers, leather strap around the waist; in the water about a month.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8, East River, about five feet seven inches high, medium build, brown hair, brown goatee, sprinkled with gray, black cloth frock coat, black pants, ribbed stuff, black vest, white pearl buttons, purple checked woolen shirt, gray undershirt, Congress gaiters, coarse socks; been in the water about a month; supposed to have belonged to an English bark.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11, East River, five feet eight inches high, black woolen pants, black woolen vest, shoes, leather ties, woolen socks, brown strap around the waist, with plate in front marked Q. P.; in water about six months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.
SHIFFER & CO.,
Invite attention to the removal
of their
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
INDIA RUBBER AND
FANCY GOODS,
to No. 713 Broadway,
corner of Washington-place.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
100 SETS FINE AMERICAN RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 2 DECANTERS, 12 FINGER BOWLS, WITH "INITIAL" TO ORDER, $60 per set.
100 Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $16 per set.
100 Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $20 to $25 per set.
50 Decorated Dinner Sets, on extra quality fine Parisian granite, 138 pieces, $125 per set.
100 White Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 138 pieces, $35 per set.
200 dozen White French China Dessert Plates, $2 per dozen.
100 White French China Dinner Sets, second selection, 141 pieces, $36 per set.
CHANDELIERS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., AT MODERATE PRICES.
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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
MEMBERS'
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
1866-'67.
For President,
AARON C. ALLEN.
With Lee & Co.
For Vice-President,
A. JUDSON STONE,
With Evans, Gardner & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
NATHANIEL D. WHITE.
With McGrath & Hunt.
For Recording Secretary,
GEORGE H. EMORY,
With Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
For Treasurer,
SAMUEL B. LYON.
With First National Bank.
For Directors,
CHARLES H. PATRICK,
With H. W. Johns.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
With Citizens' Savings Bank.
WILLIAM L. BAILEY,
With George Palen & Co.
E. P. NORTON,
With U. S. Internal Revenue.
GEORGE T. ARNOUX,
With A. E. Kent & Co.
JOHN M. COULTER,
With Rice, Chase & Co.
EDWARD G. MATURIN,
With A. T. Stewart & Co.
Election TUESDAY, 15th inst. Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
OF
THE ABOVE TICKET,
NOMINATED BY MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
will take place at our headquarters,
"CURET'S,"
NO. 784 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
COME ONE, COME ALL.

AT A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, without distinction of party, held at Clinton Hall, May 8, 1866, immediately after the annual meeting, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously selected as candidates to be voted for at the annual election, TUESDAY, May 15:

For President,
PETER VOORHIS,
With Panama Railroad Co.
For Vice-President,
JAMES W. EDWARDS.
With Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary,
JOSEPH W. WILDEY,
With Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.
For Recording Secretary,
HENRY W. PRALL,
With Wm. M. Parks & Co.
For Treasurer,
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE,
With New-York and Havre Steamship Co.
For Directors,
C. STOCKTON HALSTED,
With American Fire Insurance Co.
THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
With Sprague, Cooper & Colburn.
EDWIN B. WEBB,
With F. W. Devoe & Co.
JAMES W. JACKSON,
With Jesse Hoyt & Co.
HENRY HANNAH,
With Muller & Brown.
CHARLES J. BELL,
With Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM S. DOW,
With Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
The friends of the above ticket meet EVERY NIGHT at No. 738 Broadway.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES H. SWORDS,	WM. H. HANFORD,
S. SEABURY GUION,	CHARLES OSGOOD,
JOSEPH H. LECOUR,	THEO. H. VULTEE,
FREDERICK WHITE,	ALEXANDER RHIND,
ALBERT S. SWORDS,	WM. H. MARVINE,
PETER STEVENSON,	THOMAS H. CULLEN,
PETER G. LECOUR,	W. W. REMMEY,
WM. A. HALSTED,	THADDEUS V. TABER,

THEODORE J. HUSTED, Chairman.
DANIEL M. JARVIS, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS CO. I, 7TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

COMPANY ORDER NO. —. THE MEMbers of this Company will assemble in citizens' dress, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 1:15 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., to attend the funeral of James W. Dominick, Jr.
By order of
CHAS. A. EASTON, Captain.
R. KEELER, Jr., Orderly.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 340, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 516 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Sunday,) at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Grand Master, John J. Davies.
COE W. SMITH, N. G.
JAS. R. SPINNING, Secretary pro tem.

FRANKLIN & SPROULL, DENTISTS, devote their attention exclusively to the insertion of artificial teeth. Office, rooms No. 31 Bible House. Laboratory No. 651 Broadway. Two rooms to let. Apply as above.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made, Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 24th-st., near 9th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The hall southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly organized Baptist congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of discourse, SUNDAY MORNING, May 13—*Mary Weeping at the Sepulchre of the Risen Saviour*. SUNDAY EVENING—*Subserviency to the Good of Others, an Essential Element of Human Greatness.*

REUNION OF JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—In consideration of the amount of indebtedness of Jane-st. M. E. Church being provided for, there will be held reunion services on May 13. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. W. H. EVANS, and in the EVENING by Rev. D. BUCK. Reunion services at 3 o'clock P. M., to which all the former pastors and friends of the church are cordially invited to attend.

THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH.—The third of the course of lectures by JOHN WILLIAMS will be delivered at the University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Events which shall precede the appearance of Antichrist: a rapid survey will be taken of the political and commercial changes which may be expected among the nations of Europe.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—CONFERENCE SUNDAY P. M. in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, below 8th-st., at 3½ o'clock. Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., Pastor of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, and Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will deliver addresses. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., and others are expected to participate.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE in the Swedish language, is held every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, in the new Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, No. 91 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. F. O. DREVELL officiating. All Scandinavians are cordially welcome.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE FROM GOD, AND THE GUILT AND PERIL OF WITHHOLDING IT. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will present the religious demonstration on this subject, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

GROVE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., late of California, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock, P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION, at No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. TRESHAM DAMES GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will preach on *The Relation of the Irish Race to the Future and Full Development of the Christian Church.*

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—SUNDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. TRESHAM DAMES GREGG, D. D., will preach on *The Grandeur of Solemnized Religious Worship, and on the Importance of its National Development.* Seats free.

RIGHT REV. CHARLES P. McILVAINE, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL'S,) corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts, at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Annual Baccalaureate Sermon before the Graduating Class in Columbia College Law School, will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., at Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West 25th-st., on the EVENING of SUNDAY, May 13, at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. WM. MCALISTER, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Paul a Model Christian.* Sunday-school at 2 o'clock, and prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. H. HILDRETH, and at 7½ by Rev. DU PUY. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING ON SUNDAY, May 13, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3½ P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M., by Mrs. COLES and Mrs. LEAVENWORTH.

MR. J. G. FISH, FORMERLY A BAPTIST clergyman, speaks for the Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Origin of Theological Ideas.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REVIVALS, TRUE AND FALSE—AT THE Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., Sixth Universalist Church; Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches on this subject. SUNDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9¼. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, the Rector, will preach MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Entrance from 34th-st. Strangers cordially invited.

THE RELIGION THAT SAVES—WILL BE the topic of discourse at 10½ A. M., and *Man his Brother's Keeper* at 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, May 13, at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church. A hearty greeting to all who come.

REV. THOMAS M. PETERS, D. D., will preach the seventh in a course of sermons on *The Christian Life*, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., West of 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 16. Service at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. The second service of this Church will, until June 1, begin at 4 o'clock, and after that date, through the Summer months, at 8 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Anniversary sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Dr. Adams.)

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. ELY, Assistant Minister of Calvary Church, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, May 13.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. H. HILDRETH, and at 7½ by Rev. DU PUY. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold its first service at Miller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, May 13. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, of this city.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, 13th inst., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school anniversary in the evening, to consist of addresses and singing by the children, &c.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, May 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER: Subject for the morning: *Morality not Enough.* For the Evening, *The World on Fire.*

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*, will preach at Faragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Services in the morning at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS, BY REV. Dr. BEACH, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the large hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., Free Episcopal Services at 10½ A. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. Jews and Christians are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. M. T. TRACY will preach morning and afternoon; Rev. E. T. REMINGTON in the evening. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY Trinity, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. DR. ORMISTON, OF HAMILTON, C. W., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. B. WILLIAMS, D. D., FORMER Pastor of Amity-st. Baptist Church, will preach next SABBATH at the Chapel of Rutgers Female Institute, on 5th-av., near 42d-st., at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—SUNDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock. Rev. CHAS. B. SMITH will preach. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avenues, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine Service THIS (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP, Pastor. Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THE BURNING WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in University Building, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject: *The Conflagration of the World.* Mal., Chap. iv. Seats free.

REV. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY after Ascension Day, May 13, at 7½ P. M., before the St. James Association, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.

FIRST SPIRITUALISTS SOCIETY meeting, No. 806 Broadway; Mrs. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE, inspirational speaker, lectures at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; conference 3 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, on south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Both sermons to the young. Baptizing in the evening.

SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the 34th-st. Dutch Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on *Manly Courage*, by Rev. PETER STRYKER, on SUNDAY EVENING.

ELDER S. S. BREWER WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on *The Near Coming of Christ*, on SUNDAY, May 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. C. C. GOSS WILL PREACH IN THE First F. W. B. Church, 17th-st., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TO CHURCHES—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a person fully competent to fill the office; Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed preferred. Address SEXTON, Box No. 160 Times Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 12, 1866.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '67	111¾	50	Central Coal	63¼
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C. In	117	100	do ... 2d call	63½
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108¾	100	Amer. Coal Co.	65
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108¾	100	West. U. Tel.	62½
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	102	100	do	63¾
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	102	100	Quicksilver	53
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 5-20, R. '65	102¼	1200	Mar. Pref.	22¾
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 5-20, C. '65	102¾	100	At. Mail S. Co.	121½
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96¼	17	Ashburton Coal	18
[illegible]	U. S. Tr. Notes, 7.30-10s, First Ser.	102¾	100	do	17¼
[illegible]	do 2d Ser.	102¼	200	Spruce Hill Coal	4¾
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s	90½	200	do	4¾
[illegible]	N. Car. 6s	84¾	100	do ... 2d call	4½
[illegible]	do	84	100	Boston W. P.	58¾
[illegible]	Missouri 6s	74½	300	New-York Cen.	92½
[illegible]	do ... 2d call	74½	300	Erie R.	73¾
[illegible]	Conn. State 6s	96	300	do ... 2d call	73¾
[illegible]	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	102¾	27	Erie R. P.	79¾
[illegible]	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	300	Reading R. ... b60	107½
[illegible]	do	26¾	300	do ... s10	107¾
[illegible]	do	26¾	3200	do	107¼
[illegible]	Erie 4th M.	93	1500	do	107¼
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103¾	1000	do ... b60	107½
[illegible]	At. & T. H. 2d Pr.	85	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109
[illegible]	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	94	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	78¾
[illegible]	do	97½	100	do ... b3	78¾
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	76	3500	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
[illegible]	Del., L. & W. 1st	100¾	1000	do ... s30	83
[illegible]	Mich. S. 2d M.	88	100	do ... 2d call	83
[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102	300	Chic. & N. W.	28¾
[illegible]	Bk. of Commerce	109	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	58¾
[illegible]	Manuf. Mer. Bank	101	300	do ... b10	58¾
[illegible]	Ocean Bank	101	200	do ... 2d call	58¾
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104¾
[illegible]	do	103¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	94¾
[illegible]	Bank of America	140½	100	do	94¾
[illegible]	Am. Gold ... s60	127	100	do	94½
[illegible]	Canton Co.	58¾	500	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
[illegible]	do	59	200	do	98¾
[illegible]	do	59	200	Chic. & Alt.	97¼
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C.	141	100	do ... b30	97¼
[illegible]	Cum. Coal P.	45½	100	New-Jersey C.	113¾
[illegible]	do ... b10	45½	200	H. & St. Jo.	43
[illegible]	do ... b30	45½	100	Chi. & Gr. E. R.	43
[illegible]	do	45½	100	do	43½
			100	Mil. & St. P.	56¾
			100	do	56¾
			1000	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
			100	do	71½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122¼
100	Canton Co.	58¾	100	do ... s3	122¼
100	Cum. Coal ... b3	45½	600	Clev. & Pitts.	83¾
100	Mar. Min. Pr. ... b3	22¾	400	do ... s3	83¾
100	do	22½	400	do	83¾
100	do	22¾	500	do	83¾
100	do	22¾	300	Chic. & R. I. x-d.	94¾
100	West. U. Tel. ... b5	62¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	28¾
100	do	62¾	100	do ... b3	28¾
100	New-York Cen.	92¾	400	do	28¾
100	do ... s3	92¾	100	do ... s3	28¾
100	do	92¾	500	do	28¾
100	Erie R.	73¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	58¾
100	do ... b5	73¾	500	do ... s3	58¾
100	do	73¾	300	do	58¾
200	Reading R.	107¾	200	do ... b10	58¾
100	do ... b3	107¾	500	do	58¾
1000	Catawissa R.	80	200	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
200	M. So. & N. I. ... s3	78¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	92¼
10,000	do ... b3	26¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78¾
20,000	do	26¾	100	do	78¾
10,000	do ... s3	26¾	200	do ... c	78¾
100	Canton Co. ... b10	59½	500	Ill. Cen.	122¼
100	do	59½	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. ... b3	84
100	Cum. Coal ... s5	45½	800	do	83¾
400	Spruce H. C.	4½	100	Ch. & Rk. I. x-d. b10	94¾
800	do	4½	100	do ... b3	94¾
500	do ... s3	4½	100	do ... b3	94½
200	Quicksilver	55¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	28¾
400	do	55¼	100	do	28¾
100	Mar. Mining Co.	12¾	200	C. & N. W. P.	58¾
100	Smith & P. Gold	9½	200	do ... s3	58¾
100	West. U. Tel.	62¾	400	do	59
100	Erie Railroad	73¾	400	do ... s3	59
200	do ... s3	73¾	300	do ... b5	59½
200	Reading R.	107¾	200	P. F. W. & C. ... s3	98¾
100	do ... b3	107¾	100	do ... b3	98¾
100	do ... b3	107¾	400	Alt. & T. H. P.	66
1500	do ... s3	107¾			

SATURDAY, May 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day ranged 129@128⅞@129 ℘ cent., a fraction weaker than on Friday night, and deliveries made by *short* sellers with less difficulty. The Gold Room left off steady at 129 ℘ cent., and Bills on London were firm at 109¾ ℘ cent., and wanted in round sums for the next English mail by the *Scotia* on Wednesday next. Whether the demand was of a speculative nature, in anticipation of a higher rate for the *Scotia*, or on trade orders, we have no means of knowing. Offers were made, however, to the leading Bankers to engage large sums at the rate of the day.

The shipments of Gold by the day's steamers amounted to $1,064,496, and the total for the week, including $250,615 in our report of last Saturday, $1,315,161. The Customs duties paid into the Treasury office here during the week amount to $2,417,390. The payments out of the Office on the May Gold Interest amount to $2,648,000; the receipts from California, $1,-872,820, of which half a million went into the Treasury by transfer from the San Francisco Customs. The following are the daily payments on Gold Interest account:

Monday, May 7	$584,000
Tuesday, May 8	490,000
Wednesday, May 9	415,000
Thursday, May 10	373,000
Friday, May 11	436,000
Saturday, May 12	350,000
Total	$2,648,000
Previous week	7,076,000
Total at New York since May 1	$9,724,000

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street there was increased firmness in Government Securities. The 7.30 ℘ cents left off 102⅛@102¼ ℘ cent., and the 5.20s 102@102⅛ ℘ cent. the 62s quoted at 102@102⅛, and the 65s 102⅛@102¼. The 10-40s advanced to 96⅛ ℘ cent. There was more speculation also on the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building (there being no regular afternoon sessions on Saturday) in Railway Shares, with an advance on Friday's sales of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on most of the Western Roads and Reading. At 3:30 P. M. the following general quotations were made:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	96⅛	Northwest	28½	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	102	102¼	N. West Pref.	58¾	59¼
U. S. 7.30s	102⅛	102¼	Rock Island	94¼	94¾
N. Y. Central	92¼	92½	Fort Wayne	98¾	99
Erie	73¾	73¾	Cumb'land Coal	45	45½
Hudson	109½	109¾	Quicksilver	55¼	54¾
Reading	107½	107¾	Mariposa	12¾	12¾
Mich. Southern	79½	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	22¾	22¾
Illinois Central	122½	122¼	Canton	58¾	59
Pittsburgh	83¾	84	Ohio Certificates	26¾	26¾
Tennessee 6s	90½	90¾	American Gold	129⅛	129
Pacific Mail	224	220	Bills on London	109¾	109¾
Missouri 6s	74½	74½			

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,222,213 70; including for Customs, $453,000; Gold notes, $686,000. Payments, $5,508,152 77. Balance, $98,318,690 08.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Metropolitan	122
Manhattan	132	Citizens'	120
Merchants'	114	People's	118
Mechanics'	115	Market	110
Union	114	Nassau	106
America	139	Corn Exchange	116
City	190	St. Nicholas	103
Phenix	104	Marine	149
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Commonwealth	102
Merchants' Exchange	112	Importers' & Traders'	112
State of New York	107	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105
Commerce	108	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	121
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	105	Central National	108
Ocean	101	First National	205x
American Exchange	112½	Fourth National	103¼
Pacific	165	Ninth National	110
Bank of the Republic	110½	Oriental Bank	126
Bank of N. America	109		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	101½	Lack. & West'n Bonds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	80½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	63
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	102¾	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '60 '75	94	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	55
Pacific R. R. 7s, g., Mo.	74	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Alt. Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75

The sums of Gold held in London, Paris and New-York, at the close of April, were, in dollars, as follows:

Bank of England, April 25	$67,869,955
Bank of France, April 26	101,095,108
United States Treasury, May 1	76,676,407

The State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana have notified the holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 ℘ cent. stocks that they will, on the 20th of June next, pay, *pro rata*, first to the holders of 2½ ℘ cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of the said 2½ ℘ cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 ℘ cent. Certificates of Stocks, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York. Holders of said Stock, who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the Fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of April, 1866, were:

Erie Railway	$1,081,782 20	
Buffalo Division	71,513 28	—$1,153,295 48
April, 1865:		
Erie Railway	$1,458,455 34	
Buffalo Division	79,858 64	—$1,538,313 98
Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division		$385,018 55

The Public Credit and the Funding Project.

From the Financial Chronicle, May 12.

If we had been told at the opening of last Congress that within sixteen months our national debt would be considerably diminished; that the currency also would be contracted; that gold would fall from 280 to 130, or lower; that the price of many other commodities would also be considerably reduced; and that all this would be accomplished without any severe panic or any commercial revulsions, these predictions would have received but faint assent, if, indeed, they had not been disbelieved altogether by everybody, except here and there, perhaps, by a single enthusiastic believer in the destiny of our great Republic. But all these improbabilities have been realized. At the present moment *our people are full of confidence that as the national finances have always heretofore turned out so much better than expectation, so it will be in the future.*

In illustration of this general and well sustained confidence we need only to look at the financial doings of Congress. So available are our national resources, and so abundant are the receipts from taxes and duties, that in the new fiscal measure introduced into the House on the 25th of April by Mr. MORRILL, and now under daily discussion in the Committee of the Whole, we are about to remit no less than seventy-five millions of internal taxation. Such is the productiveness of our revenue system, and so greatly reduced are our national expenses, that, after the giving up of this vast amount of annual revenue, we shall be able to raise amply sufficient to carry on the Government. Hence it is obvious that we have thus far solved very satisfactorily *the problem which has so long been agitated by financial essayists and political economists, whether the people of this rich, free, untaxed continent would ever bear heavy taxation. We have settled the question, and in such a way as to establish on an unshaken basis the permanent foundation of our public credit.*

Now, *in the opinion of our wisest financial men, the time has come for consolidating our vast public debt at a low rate of interest.* It is stated that the war debts which England and France incurred during the first quarter of this century, were funded at rates about equal to five per cent. This rate, it is assumed, is the highest which we ought to pay, now that peace has given the assurance that however much the demand for our securities may increase, the supply has reached the maximum, and that henceforth no Government bonds will be issued except in exchange for other securities. These reasons have caused Mr. MCCULLOCH to approve, and they will probably induce the Senate Finance Committee to adopt Mr. SHERMAN's funding bill, which we published in our last issue. We do not vindicate all the subordinate provisions of this measure, but its main features we heartily indorse. We believe that at no very distant day the whole of our $2,800,000,000 of debt will be represented by 5 ℘ cent. bonds; and that these bonds will sell at par both in our own and in foreign markets. It has been shown that the annual saving of interest we should effect by funding all our debt at 5 instead of 6 ℘ cent. would be sufficient, if placed at compound interest, to produce a sinking fund which, in 36½ years, would pay off the whole of the principal. This fact is mentioned as an inducement to us to make our new consols more attractive to investors by exempting them from all taxation.

The project meets, however, much opposition. And the argument is urged that it is unnecessary for us to resort to any measures of doubtful expediency to popularize our new five per cents. They will be popular enough before long, even though they be subject, as now, to Federal taxes. Probably too much has been said on both sides of this exemption controversy. For it must be remembered that the only tax our Federal bonds now pay is the income tax, the pressure of which is too slight to be worthy of the invidious prominence which has been given to it. The only other features in the bill which are disapproved of, are the requiring six months' notice from the holders of the Seven-thirties, whether they will convert into bonds or into currency, and the allowance to Mr. MCCULLOCH of so large a margin as two ℘ cent. for the expense of making the change from existing securities into the five ℘ cent. consols. *All these objections are on subordinate points, and as they maybe easily disposed of, there is little doubt that the bill will pass substantially in its present shape.* In anticipation of this result, we learn that a number of applications have been made by capitalists for large amounts of the new bonds, stipulating that they shall run for thirty years absolutely, that principal and interest shall be payable in gold, that they shall be bought at par, and that they shall be taxable or not as Congress may decide.

FROM THE WEST.

The Weather and the Crops—The Hopps Case—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 7, 1866.

The weather still continues cold and unseasonable, and everything in the vegetable line is very backward. On Friday night last there was quite a severe frost. Ice formed in the gutters, and it is feared that incipient fruit in this region was seriously damaged. The season is full two weeks behind time, but generally, when such is the case, our Summer crops are all the better for it. The speculators, however, are busy in circulating reports of an expected short crop of wheat, and have succeeded in advancing prices considerably within a few weeks. The farmers, however, report the prospects of a fair crop to be very favorable.

There has been, for some time, unusual high water in the Upper Mississippi, and those portions of the towns located on the "bottoms" are pretty well submerged. At Davenport the river is six miles wide, and the landing has been transferred from the east to the west side of the town. Some towns have been made islands of, presenting water-fronts all around. Flat-boats and the smaller steamers navigate about where they please, and without reference to the channel. At La Crosse, the steamer from St. Paul landed her passengers at a saloon, in the centre of the town, the lower part being entirely submerged. Much damage is being done all along the river; and our Louisiana brethren are being almost drowned out by the invasion of the Northern waters. Cairo stands a good chance of being again inundated, even to the second and third floors of the buildings.

The acquittal of HOPPS, tried for the murder of his wife in one of the towns of this county, to which I alluded last week, is exciting a good deal of discussion. This does not arise so much from the fact of his acquittal, as from what is deemed an extraordinary decision of our Supreme Court, before which body the case was taken on an appeal from a previous verdict of guilty. The decision was, that if the defence made out a reasonable case of insanity, the prosecution was bound to prove the prisoner sane at the time of the commission of the act. The only plea was that HOPPS was laboring under a delusion in regard to his wife's chastity—a woman with grown-up children—at the time of the commission of the murder. No one outside the Jury believes he was insane, except with liquor and passion. It is the Mary Harris case over again, without its disgusting details—a mockery upon justice, and a travestie upon law.

Our city authorities continue their active exertions to give the cholera, should it come among us, a fitting reception. At a meeting of the Health Commissioners last week, it was voted to employ one thousand men, and as many more as it might be deemed necessary to clean the city perfectly.

The work upon the great tunnel under Lake Michigan is progressing favorably. More than two-thirds are now completed, and the workmen are actively engaged in making their approaches toward each other from either end—for, be it remembered, that a huge crib has been sunk two miles out in the lake, forming a coffer-dam, and a perpendicular shaft excavated, from which the workmen are penetrating shoreward. It is estimated that the work will be completed by the 1st of October, if nothing interferes with the present rate of progress.

Horse-stealing has been practiced of late so extensively, in some sections of this State, that the black flag has been hoisted by the citizens, and no mercy is shown to the thieves. Last week two men were hung in Calhoun County, and one in Hardin. Five men were caught stealing horses in Jersey County, and instantly killed by shooting. WILLIAM ROLLINS was shot, but escaped by feigning death. He went to St. Louis, was arrested, taken back to Jersey, fell into the hands of the Vigilance Committee and was shot dead. Another was shot in Pike County. These occurrences make the business rather unpleasant than otherwise.

BUSINESS.

Business has greatly revived the past week, especially in dry goods. Our jobbers report large sales, and a pressing demand from the interior. The grain trade, or, perhaps, to speak more properly, I should say grain gambling—is again quite brisk, and the reported sales large. The opening of navigation and the arrival of vessels from Buffalo and other lower lake ports have given quite an impetus to general trade; still a rather dull season, as a whole, is indicated, cholera or no cholera. Money is plenty and the market is easy.

A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.—The schooner *Clara Coward*, Capt. GEORGE WHITE, of Tyaskin, Somerset County, encountered a whale off Barren Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, on Monday, April 22. The Captain was at the wheel about sunrise, when the whale was first discovered, and was puzzled for a time to make out the character of the long black mass that rose from the water about 150 yards from the schooner. He was soon convinced that it was a whale, and called all hands, to endeavor to get out of his reach as soon as possible. He made in for shore, but the whale still followed, until the Captain finding he meditated no harm, put out into the deep water again, when the whale had run up the bay, having followed the schooner over an hour.—*Somerset Herald.*

A Letter from Jefferson Davis on Education.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 29.

Rev. A. D. MCCOY, of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, has long proposed to adopt a system of classical education, and at the same time the pupils are to acquire a trade, or facility in agricultural pursuits. In the year 1863, he being then in Alabama, he proposed to establish such a school at Livingston, in that State, and having explained his system to a gentleman who is quite well known in this country and elsewhere, received from him the following commendatory reply:

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and take pleasure in expressing my approval of the scheme set forth in the accompanying circular of the school to be established at Livingston, in which, in addition to a good English and classical education, the pupils will have an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of a trade.

I agree with you entirely in the opinion that any honest work is honorable employment, and that the community would be much benefited if every member of it was practically acquainted with some mechanical pursuit.

The people of these States have been successful agriculturalists, have afforded many illustrious examples of eminence in all the professions, have fixed the admiration of the world by the skill of their Generals and the prowess of their troops in war, and there is no reason to think that they are not qualified to excel in any occupation requiring high mental and physical endowments. The absolute necessity which they now feel for sending abroad for the products of the skill and industry of foreign nations, and the difficulty experienced in importing them, should persuade everybody of the importance of educating citizens of the country in the manufacturing arts.

I hope, therefore, Sir, that your efforts will receive proper support, and that the school will send out many pupils well prepared for usefulness.

The laudable purpose to which you intend to devote the profits of the enterprise, and the liberal promises you make to those who may continue at the institution until they become of age, should secure for the undertaking general favor.

With assurance of my best wishes, I am very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. MCCOY now proposes to carry out his original design in this city, within the limits of his extensive parish.

A NEW-JERSEY CENTENARIAN.—There is now residing in Camden a gentleman named MARTIN BELISLE, who on the 1st of last March was ninety-nine years of age, being now in his one hundredth year. He was born in 1767, nine years before the declaration of Independence. In 1812 he entered the service of the United States, and served in the Corps of "Sappers and Miners," Third Regiment during that war with Great Britain, at the close of which he was discharged, and being wounded, was entitled to a bounty of 160 acres of land. His father, BARNEY BELISLE, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, and fell close by the side of Gen. WARREN. Mr. BELISLE's health is remarkably good for such an aged man; his eyesight sufficient preserved as to enable him to read large print without glasses, and his memory, although faulty in some respects, is quite good. His physical powers are not strong, yet he can walk about with considerable sprightliness.

TAKING UP "FREE PASSES."—The Railroad conductors are now having an interesting time taking up the passes by direction of the new act of the Legislature. It is hard work with some persons to part with their free tickets and pay over their fare. Conductor HADCOCK, on the Central down train, was shown a pass yesterday with the name of a leading railroad man attached to it. "Is not that name sufficient?" inquired the anxious passenger. "There is only one name in the United States that is of any account with me just now," replied the conductor. "What is that?" was the instant inquiry. The conductor deliberately unrolled a greenback, and pointing to the right hand lower corner, said: "F. E. SPINNER." This allusion was sufficient, and every man came out with his greenbacks and paid his two cents per mile fare, amid a general laugh at the good-natured enforcement of the iron rule.—*Albany Argus.*

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG
have now ready a
SPLENDID STOCK OF
SILK MANTILLAS AND BASQUES, &c., &c.,
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
ALSO,
SPECIALTIES IN
CARRIAGE,
EVENING, AND
SEA-SIDE CLOAKS,
CLOAKING MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold at very low prices on account of extensive alterations.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No 771 BROADWAY, CORNER NINTH-ST.

LAKE & McCREERY
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 14,
THEIR ENTIRE
STOCK OF
CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Will open on MONDAY MORNING, with a large stock of STRAW GOODS at reduced prices, suitable for City trade, including
FANCHONS, TURBANS,
DERBYS, YACHTS,
CELESTIALS, CHINESE SEASIDES,
SUNDOWNS, GIPSEYS,
GIPSEY QUEENS,
and all other fashionable styles and shapes.
Also, a large assortment of choice
MILLINERY GOODS,
for City and country trade. Milliners and dealers supplied on favorable terms.
E. SPENCE,
Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Invite attention to their offering for this week.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
INDIA FOULARDS, in great variety, and at lower prices than they have been sold for several years.
LYONS CHECK SILKS, $1 10, worth $1 30.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS in all qualities at a reduction from last week's prices.
COLORED CHECK and BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS in great variety.
BLACK SILKS
At Reduced Prices.
J. A. H. & SON desire to call special attention to their assortment of BONNET'S BLACK SILKS, universally admitted to be the best Black Silks made.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
GRENADINES and various other NOVELTIES in LIGHT FABRICS, the most beautiful assortment they have ever offered.
ELEGANT ORGANDIE MUSLINS at 50c., worth $1.
CREPE EUGENIE, New Designs, at 85c.
PRINTED FOULARD MOHAIR, 62½c., worth $1 25.
WHITE AND BLACK STRIPED VALENCIA, 75c., cost $1 to import.
COLORED ALPACAS, mode shades in fine qualities, at reduced prices.
200 pieces of DRESS GOODS at 35c., many of which cost 55c.
BLACK ALPACAS.
JUST RECEIVED, another lot of yard and a half wide.
BLACK ALPACAS,
ONE DOLLAR A YARD,
the cheapest goods they have had this season, and fully equal to goods sold elsewhere at $1 50.
BLACK SILK GRENADINES,
SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.
Warranted all silk, and worth $1.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Barego, Grenadine and Grenadine Barege Shawls,
BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
OPEN CENTRE
BLACK, WHITE AND SCARLET
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, in great variety.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS IN ALL QUALITIES.
SILK MANTILLAS.—Now open, the most beautiful assortment of imported garments, and novelties of their own manufacture, that they have ever exhibited.
SPECIALTIES IN CLOTH GARMENTS.
BAREGE MANTILLAS in entirely new styles.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
purchased much under the cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.
REAL LACE SHAWLS
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

MOURNING GOODS, FROM AUCTION, at JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation. English and French Bombazines, special bargains, 4-4 Delaines, Grenadine Poplins, Tamise Cloths, Canton Cloths, Grenadine Bareges, Iron Barege, yard wide, $1 per yard, 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish Crapes about half-price, Organdy Muslins, finest imported, 50 cents, worth 85 cents, Black Silks, Check Silks, French Poplins, Crape Cloth, a new article, over 1 yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

BLACK ALPACAS
AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
at JACKSON'S. Choice bargains. QUEEN'S CLOTH, a beautiful article for traveling, $5 per dress. JUST HALF PRICE. ENGLISH Prints 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 50c.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

CHEAP CURTAINS, MUSLIN AND LACE, Marseilles quilts, table and piano covers, in great variety, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av. The prices of white and brown muslins, all widths, are nowhere so low as at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av. Every lady who wants to buy a dress, shawl, cloak or parasol, good, fashionable, and above all, cheap, is sure to find it at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Great sale of cheap linen goods from auction, tablecloths, napkins, towels, &c., at
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.

LACE POINTS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF BLACK thread lace points, from $3 25 up. Also, India Camels' Hair Shawls. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, ALPACA, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, ALSO PLAIDS, &c., from the late auction sales. Cheaper than Cotton Prints, at
VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

SHIRRED, TUCKED, WROUGHT AND PLAIN SWISS MUSLINS, at very low prices, at
VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

LACE MITTS.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LACE MITTS, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES AND HOSIERY, at low prices, at
VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS—FULL LINE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S, CHEAP, AT
VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

VESTIBULE MUSLINS, AT 20 CENTS A yard.
8-4 Wide wrought CURTAIN MUSLINS, 35 cents.
NOTTINGHAM AND FRENCH CURTAIN LACES AND CURTAINS, at bargains, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

2,000 YARDS FINE FRENCH GINGHAM LAWNS, at 37 cents a yard.
3,000 yards BLACK and WHITE PLAID POIL DE CHEVRE, at 20 cents a yard.
at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

3 YARDS WIDE LINEN FLOOR DAMASK, for $1 75 a yard.
LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW CASE,
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
LINEN NAPKINS,
LINEN TOWELS AND TOWELING,
at the lowest prices, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES', gent's, misse's and children's linen handkerchiefs of all kinds, from 10 cents to $5 each, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
Full line ladies', gent's and children's, cheap, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

NEW LOTS BUTTONS, FANS, HAIRNETS, BUGLE GIMP and 36 YARD-WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, at $1 each, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

HEAVY WROUGHT SILK LACE MANTLES, for $5 each, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

FINE EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS, AT 75 CENTS.
CLUNY, GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.
JACONET AND SWISS EMBROIDERED EDGING AND INSERTING, EMB'D HDKFS., &c.
LOW PRICES, AT
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

GENT'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND DRAWers, Collars, Ties, Cuffs, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Gent's LINEN DRAWERS and SHIRTS.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, Kid Gloves, &c.,
At the lowest prices, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, OF THE best makes and styles, comfortable both to person and purse, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

AT NO. 927 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES
RESIDING UP TOWN.
REMOVAL.
LISSNER BROTHERS
Have removed their extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVETS,
RIBBONS,
GUIPURE AND REAL LACES AND SMALL WARES
to their new store,
NO. 927 BROADWAY, between 21st and 22d sts.
Our other establishment still remains at
NO. 282 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Will open on MONDAY MORNING, with a large stock of STRAW GOODS at reduced prices, suitable for City trade, including
FANCHONS, TURBANS,
DERBYS, YACHTS,
CELESTIALS, CHINESE SEASIDES,
SUNDOWNS, GIPSEYS,
GIPSEY QUEENS,
and all other fashionable styles and shapes.
Also, a large assortment of choice
MILLINERY GOODS,
for City and country trade. Milliners and dealers supplied on favorable terms.
E. SPENCE,
Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

PARIS MADE CLOTH BASQUES,
AT $5 EACH.
The last case will be opened
MONDAY, May 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FOSTER BROTHERS.
CARD.—WE HAVE BEEN ASKED FREQUENTLY OF LATE, HOW IT WAS THAT OUR TRADE CONTINUES TO INCREASE WEEK AFTER WEEK, WHILE THE MAJORITY OF MERCHANTS COMPLAIN OF A PROTRACTED STAGNATION IN BUSINESS. THE REASONS ARE OBVIOUS. WE BUY OUR GOODS IN THE PANIC SALES OF THE AUCTION-ROOM, DO A LARGE TRADE, AND SELL THEM AT NEARLY COST. THEY BUY THEIR GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE, PAY BIG PRICES, DO A SMALL TRADE, AND CHARGE BIG PROFITS. THAT IS THE SECRET. THE RAPIDLY INCREASING POPULARITY OF OUR HOUSE IS BEST SHOWN BY THE ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE OF OUR SALES, SELLING LAST YEAR ABOUT DOUBLE THAT OF 1864, FOUR TIMES THAT OF 1863, FIVE TIMES THAT OF 1862, AND EIGHT TIMES THE AMOUNT OF 1861. HAVING MET WITH SUCH SUCCESS IN SELLING GOODS AT A SMALL PROFIT, WE PROPOSE CONTINUING THE SAME POLICY FOR 1866. FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK, SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS COLUMN OF THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A SPECULATOR.
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

A SPECULATOR
GETS BITTEN!!!
HE BUYS FOR A RISE, BECOMES FRIGHTENED, AND SELLS HIS GOODS TO US AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. THE GOODS TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK. OUR CUSTOMERS TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE PURCHASE, AS THE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY COST:
10,000 YDS. BEST SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, at 4c., 6c. and 8c. a yard BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
ALSO, IMMENSE SALE DRESS GOODS, at 10c., 20c., and 30c. a yard LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
GREAT SALE ALPACAS, at 31c., 37½c., 50c. and 62½c., up.
THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c., 75c., $1, up.
WET LINENS, WET CRASHES, WET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION PRICES.
We invite particular attention to this sale, fully believing that housekeepers can effect an IMMENSE SAVING by taking advantage of THIS offering.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
A WHOLESALER'S STOCK TO BE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. BUY THEM OF US AND SAVE THE RETAILER'S PROFIT.
SUN UMBRELLAS, pure silk, only $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1, $1 50 up.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.
ALSO, PRINTS, ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, DRAPERY MUSLINS,
HEAVY BLACK SILKS,
CASSIMERES, and
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

MOURNING GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
Bombazines, Alpacas, Tamises, Cantons, and every article for
MOURNING WEAR,
HATS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
M. & A. MYERS,
No. 623 Broadway.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, English and American;
Curtain Materials, Furniture Coverings,
Damasks, Damask Napkins,
Blankets, Counterpanes, &c.,
in every variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
STRIPED and FIGURED, at $10 per dress, worth $15; this is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years; some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c.
VERY LOW,
AT J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S, 23D-ST. AND 6th-av., a great variety of fans from 25c. to $10; hair brushes, 25c. to $3; tooth brushes, 10c. to 50c. The largest variety of toilet soaps in the City. Pocket cutlery, hand mirrors, traveling bags and combs of every description. H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS!
RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS at a great
REDUCTION FROM COST!
Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Veils, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS,
Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs. Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
SILK GOODS FOR DRESSES.
A very large choice of BLACK SILKS much under market value.
STRIPED SILK FOULARD, ¾-WIDE, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
WOOLEN FOR DRESSES.
Most splendid choice of FANCY POPLINS at 75c., reduced from $1.
5,000 PIECES GRENADINE.
PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, DOUBLE WIDTH, at 38c., worth 50c.
WHITE GROUND CHEQUERED POPLIN, most desirable and very scarce, just received from Paris.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS and PERCALES,
all FRENCH AND VERY NEW DESIGN, PERFECTLY FAST COLORS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
in every variety, at Retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS.
Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVETS CARPETS, TAPESTRIES,
Brussells and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING BONNETS
And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.
N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

REFRIGERATORS—AT R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market; Banta's patent slate and excelsior refrigerators, ice-water pitchers, water-coolers, ice-cream freezers, gas and kerosene stoves, Britannia ware, grocers' articles, stoves, ranges, iron heaters and house-furnishing goods.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always for sale.

A PLIMPTON SECRETARY BEDSTEAD for sale. Apply to T. MANN, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE AND ONE MEDIUM sized iron safe, in good order. Apply at No. 36 Beekman-st., paper store.

WANTED—AN ADAMS' POWER-PRESS, 24x29½ inch platen. Address, at once, Box No. 4,242 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch oak.	29,000 feet 1½-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2-inch oak.	74,500 feet 2-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2½-inch oak.	30,000 feet 3-inch ash.
120,000 feet 3-inch oak.	30,000 feet 4-inch ash.
10,000 feet 3½-inch oak.	20,000 feet 5-inch ash.
73,000 feet 4-inch oak.	8,500 feet ¾-inch pine.
10,000 feet 5-inch oak.	24,800 feet ⅞-inch pine.
10,000 feet 2-inch hickory.	37,100 feet 1-inch pine.
6,000 feet 3-inch hickory.	30,000 feet ⅞-inch poplar.
14,600 feet 4-inch hickory.	13,000 feet 1-inch poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 238 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet. The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

FOR SALE.

G. H. BENEDICT,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.,
Between Nassau and William sts.
DESIRABLE CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES
TO LET AND FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Several very desirable locations on the Hudson. Apply to CHAS. VAN TINE, No. 33 Pine-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within five minutes' walk of the depot and one hour of the City Hall; it is a double cottage with nine good-sized rooms; the garden comprises ten lots, with choice varieties of pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and blackberries, and cherries. The vegetable garden is fully planted, and there is a fine assortment of ornamental shrubbery and flowers around the house; there is a hennery and cow-stable on the place. It is very healthy, being located on high ground. Price $4,000, half cash. Apply to ticket agent, at Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—A beautiful country residence with from 1 to 25 acres of land at Belleville, N. J., about 10 miles from the City; convenient to railroad; the house is large and convenient, containing 12 rooms, kitchen and cellar, pleasantly situated in a fine lawn running to the Passaic River; large garden, barns, carriage-house, &c.; this is a good opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant Summer residence; more land can be had if desired. Inquire of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE for sale at West Farms; house contains 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace; two acres of ground handsomely terraced, stocked with great variety of fruit, good stable and coach-house, one mile from either Fordham or Tremont Depot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and farmer's house, fruit, shade, &c., in great abundance; with 25 or 100 acres, superior and highly cultivated land; beautifully located (high ground) fronting on Raritan River, 1¼ hour from city; for sale at a great sacrifice; furniture, stock, &c., if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COUNtry residence and farm; will rent separate or together; farm contains 38 acres, good condition, located 1¼ miles from Millburn Station on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J.; will be sold low on easy terms. L. BROWN, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES AT Newark, Irvington, Elizabeth, Orange, New Brunswick, Bloomfield, Montclair, Staten Island, Long Island, and all localities on the Hudson and Westchester County, $3,500 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS OF all sizes and prices, accessible to market by railroad and navigation; some very cheap. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DEsirable houses for sale, for part cash and part mining stocks. Apply to CHAS. VAN TINE, No. 33 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in suite, with first-class private table, in a very beautiful and healthy location on the Palisades, N. J., overlooking the Hudson and commanding a fine view of New-York and Brooklyn; 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York; horse-cars pass the door; stabling for horses; references required. Inquire of FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN NOW BE engaged at a first-class house, known as the Gomez Place, at Bull's Ferry, N. J., commanding a fine view of the Hudson and its surroundings; beautiful shades, splendid drives and good stabling for horses. For particulars apply on the premises, to Mrs. A. H. MARCY, or at No. 338 Fourth-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FAMILIES AND PARTIES DESIRING country board, in a healthy location, with pleasant rooms, good fare, and plenty of fruit, may take the Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and apply at the farm-house of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, or for information, of JOHN J. KIPP, No. 177 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND—First-class board for two or three gentlemen can be obtained in a private German family; spacious rooms, gas and bath; full view on New-York Bay and Narrows; few minutes from the ferry in Stapleton. Address or call at No. 189 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN THIRTY MINutes' ride from Jersey City ferries, by horse-cars; first-class board and accommodations in a large, fine house; beautiful lawns and view of the New York Bay, &c. Inquire of O. H. CROSBY, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place. A private family.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, within an hour and a half of New-York, by two gentlemen and their wives and maids, in a family where there no other boarders. Address H. H. P., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—DIRECTIONS GIVEN TO fine vacancies among Catskills and elsewhere. Address or apply to BOARDING AGENCY, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, near Elliott-place.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—Fine airy rooms, with first-class board; plenty of fruit and shade trees; excellent stable accommodations. For particulars apply at No. 80 University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-ENGLAND LADY, without incumbrance, would take the charge of a house either for a private family or a party of gentlemen, or would take a furnished one and board the occupants, with the privilege of accommodating a few select boarders; has had experience and can furnish the best of reference as to character and ability. Address H.R.M., Brooklyn Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also male help of all kinds.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent American girl, who is a first-class dressmaker, and dresses hair in all styles; all kinds of fine sewing; has the highest City references. Call at No. 26 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as competent cook in the country; understands various kinds of soups, jellies and pastry. Call at No. 20 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a thoroughly experienced and reliable Protestant woman; is also a good seamstress; first-class City reference. Apply to No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SIX OR EIGHT hours' light employment wanted, in a law or business office of respectability, by a young man of large general knowledge and pleasing address; will cheerfully attend to in and out-door business. Salary, $5 per week. Address STUDENT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a good groom and splendid driver; has good City and country reference. Address T. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and valet; understands the care and management of guns; the country preferred. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars.
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK—NOW READY—Get the best. From official sources. The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountain," &c. Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated. The most attractive work on the war. Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

STATIONER'S CLERK WANTED—A young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business; one who resides in the City and can give satisfactory reference for capability and character; none other need apply. Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,875 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG man able to keep stock and account books accurate and regular, and writing a plain and easy hand. Apply by letter only, stating terms, to SECRETARY, No. 72 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN a Stationery House. Apply with references and real name, and state salary expected, to Box No. 369 Post Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of an elegant private boarding-house. Address ATHOS, giving name and address, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO RUN OF errands and assist in housework for two in family; board at home. Apply at No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAD 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE to run of errands and make himself generally useful. Salary $6 per week. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 1,046 Post-office, giving references and stating the salary required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY PROPOSING TO OPEN A Flour Commission house in this city, desires connection with a gentleman of long experience as a flour salesman in this market, either to take an interest in the business or a position as salesman on salary. Address ST. LOUIS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.—AN OLD established business will be sold cheap for cash, with office furniture, safe, &c. To an enterprising man it will prove a good investment; good reasons given for selling. Address K. K., Box No. 176 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF 15 YEARS' EXPERIence in a profitable manufacturing dry goods business in this City, a partner with $10,000 to $12,000 cash capital. Address Box No. 5,429 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

ICE CREAM.—J. FUSSELL & CO., NO. 299 4TH-avenue, will sell their celebrated and well-known ICE CREAM to church fairs, picnics and excursions at a very low price. Retailers and confectioners who want to keep good ice cream are invited to call at No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st., opposite the Academy of Design, and No. 1,299 Broadway.

TO LET.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
have a number of first-class country houses, furnished and unfurnished, within one hour of the City, and in most inviting locations. Apply as above.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE season, commencing June 1 and ending Sept. 15, newly painted inside and out; one is 20x34, with kitchen attached, the other 22x32, with basement, piazza, garden and ice-house, situated about 300 feet apart, on high, dry ground, in the pleasant village of Patchogue, overlooking the great South Bay, at the distance of one-eighth of a mile from said Bay, which abounds as good fishing, gunning and bathing. Good row boats can be had from the dock opposite the houses. For further particulars, address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson River at Tubby Hook.
FURNISHED COTTAGE at Sing Sing, with horses, carriages, &c.
FURNISHED HOUSE at South Oyster Bay, L. I.
FURNISHED HOUSE at Elizabeth City, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGE at Mount Vernon.
HOUSE at Fordham, Westchester Co.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The elegant property No. 40 East 14th-st., fronting on Union-square, consisting of a fine brown-stone house, 60 feet deep, with an extension of 30 feet; also, connecting with the above property, a lot on University-place 26x85, forming an L with the 14th-st. property, and making the whole one of the most desirable places in the City for a first-class business. For terms of lease apply at No. 22 East 23d-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE AND substantially built house containing 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements: bath-room, gas, range, &c. The premises contain an acre of ground finely situated, and commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson; convenient to depot and steamboat landing. Rent $1,500 per year. Inquire of HARVEY GILCHRIST, Tarrytown, or TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 453 Broadway.

A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—IT has ten rooms, beside bath-room and kitchen; is in good order, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, water, &c., &c.; has just been painted; location, Amity-st., near Clinton-st.; stands on two full lots; immediate possession given. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house, situated about a mile west of the village of Babylon, L. I. It has two parlors, one large dining-room, seven sleeping-rooms for family, two do in wing for servants, large kitchen, wash-house; garden well stocked with vegetables, &c.; can have, also, carriage-house and stable. For particulars, apply to A. McCUE, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house to let; three-story high-stoop brown-stone; furniture nearly new; paintings, books, and statuettes complete; fountain and ornaments front and rear; located on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession immediately to a desirable party. Apply to W. W. CLARKE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from depot; the house contains upward of 20 rooms, and is fully and elegantly furnished; there are graperies, greenhouses, and a garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Apply to
R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, FOR FIVE OR SIX months, a furnished house, thirteen rooms; water and gas in; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an abundance of fruit of nearly all kinds; situate on North Broadway. Possession given on 20th inst. Apply to C. LOCKWOOD, No. 128 Chambers-st., or to S. T. KELLOGG, on the premises.

BROADWAY, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—Store and basement, 25x200, to lease, especially adapted for a wholesale or retail dry goods, carpet, sewing machine, piano, or any business requiring strong light, having a 60 feet skylight. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND CELLAR, frame house, filled in with brick; well furnished throughout, at Peekskill, N. Y.; house contains about 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WOODSIDE, L. I., AND within ten minutes' time from Hunter's Point depot by Long Island R. R., a two-story and attic dwelling-house, with garden well filled with fruit trees, &c., of one acre or more of ground. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., a furnished house, newly fitted up, containing nine square rooms, and is beautifully located on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. Apply to J. W. FISKE, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 18 rooms; carriage house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of WM. F. WARING, Security Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT RYE.—TO LET FROM JUNE 1, FOR THREE or four months, a farm-house, plainly furnished, garden, cow, poultry, &c., barn and outhouses, near the water, on high ground, and in the best neighborhood. For particulars apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, Jauncey-court, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large brick house, grounds, &c.; fine view of the Cattskills, &c.; about half an hour's ride from Rhinebeck Station, on Hudson River Railroad, and steamboat landing.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The second floors of Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway, and the second and third floors of No. 628 Broadway, separate or together. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BARD-AV., NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a two-story and cellar stone cottage, containing about 14 rooms, with 10 acres of land; all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT South Norwalk, Conn., for four months from June 1st, for $550 only; good garden and fine view. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, 67 Liberty-street, east of and near Broadway.

NEW-YORK BY RAIL AND A HEALTHY, convenient and desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; rent, $250 per month. For further information, address L. F. H., Box No. 5,488 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence for four months, with two acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A PRETTY ONE AND A HALF-STORY double cottage, with 17 acres and outhouses, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city, 40 minutes from New-York. LAVERTY, 65 Liberty-st., New-York, or No. 173 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET.—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season; near the beach. Inquire at No. 42 Warren-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY-seats, furnished and unfurnished, very reasonable; a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, up town, cheap, furnished or unfurnished. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, for five or six months, a country residence, embracing all modern comforts; five acres land, barns; garden planted. Address Box No. 5,019 Post-office.

A SPACIOUS HALL ON SECOND FLOOR; also corner room to let, at No. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the season, in Lenox, Mass. For particulars, call at SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS', No. 83 West 20th-st., before 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Four-story brick building, 48x50, with rear lot, 38th-st. and 10th-av. Low rent to good tenant; term of years. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT NO. 243 WEST 42D-ST., VERY desirable rooms to let with board; delightful Summer location; terms low for the Summer; house first-class; references.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED cottage on the Staten Island Railroad, and Huguenot Station. Inquire at No. 512 West 35th-st., or of MOSES NOLAN, on the premises.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, a spacious and handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, or a parlor and chamber. Apply at No. 34 West 22d-st.

TO RENT—IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., HALF A house, furnished; five rooms, and kitchen distinct; in centre of village. Inquire of G. C. TRACY, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO RENT—THE BEVERLY MANSION, WITH furniture; one mile from Garrison's, on the Hudson, opposite West Point; rent, $250 a month. Inquire of THOMAS J. POWERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, furnished, to a gentleman. Inquire at No. 58 Bleecker-st., after 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 5th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a small family. Apply at No. 27 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO NEW houses in Flushing, L. I.; terms moderate; good location. Apply to JOSEPH F. DALY, No. 75 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASantly located in New-Jersey. Apply to G. G. COOPER, Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO A front basement, for gentlemen only. No. 27 Bayard-street, near Bowery.

TO LET—AT NYACK, NICE COTTAGE, NEAR the river. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 567 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, STATEN Island, will open for the season on MONDAY, May 14. This house has been handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of families, only thirty minutes' sail from the foot of Whitehall-st. and ten minutes' walk from Stapleton or Tompkinsville landing; in connection with the house there is a good billiard and bowling room for the exclusive use of the guests of the house; also good stabling; fine bathing, fishing and boating can also be had. Rooms can now be engaged at reasonable prices for the season.

WM. LOUISON'S HOUSE, RICHMOND Valley Station, Staten Island, is now open for transient and permanent boarders; fine fishing, boating and sea bathing.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A SMALL private family, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea; house has all modern improvements. No. 82 East 27th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 50 South 6th-st.; rooms are beautiful and airy; in a healthy location; only five minutes' walk from the ferry, Brooklyn, E. D.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 51 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, near ferry, a three-story basement house; terms moderate; payment $500 down, $500 in six months, $1,000 in twelve months, balance on mortgage for five years. Address J. V., Box No. 138 Times Office, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES IN THE STUDIO VAULT.
Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., And No. 33 Wall-st.

To parties leaving town for the Summer, unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of FAMILY SILVER, Jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artist studios, and valuables of all descriptions.

RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager.
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchange.

ADAMS EXPRESS (new) stock,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS (new) stock,
AMERICAN EXPRESS (new) stock,
FRACTIONAL SHARES above,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
STOCK and BONDS, &c., &c., wanted.

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 21st May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CHARLES REID & SON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Refer to
Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. H. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Suau, Esq., New-York.
C. E. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE; NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, April 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 26th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 10, 1866.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in New-York and vicinity, will pay their respective assessments to THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, by the date specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President National Express and Transportation Company.

By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from May 1, 1866, until the payment by the stockholders of the five dollars a share above called.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphaut,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 18th day of May inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State,
Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA AND HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANIES are earnestly requested to call at the office, No. 28 Pine-st., within the next five days, to hear a proposition of importance to them.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 15th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on improved City property.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—DRAKE & CO., No. 112 Maiden-lane and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER [illegible]-AVENUE AND [illegible]-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the [illegible] inst., to those who were Stockholders at the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the [illegible] inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GERMAN BEER BREWERS MET yesterday at No. 77 Essex-st., for the purpose of taking action in reference to the Excise Law, which, it seems, more or less affects indirectly the manufacturing business. There were brewers in attendance not only representing those of New-York, but those of all the localities in the vicinity—Staten Island, Long Island, Morrisania, Guttenberg, Union Hill, Weehawken, and other places.

The assembly was called to order by Mr. Katzenmeyer, who stated that the meeting had been called for the reason that it had been often remarked that the beer brewers, whose interest was in a great measure affected by the new Excise Law, had thus far neglected to take any action in reference to the law referred to. It was time to take such measures for the protection of the trade as may be deemed necessary. The meeting, it was stated, had been called independently of the Beer Brewers' Association. On motion, Mr. Kuntz was called upon to preside, and Mr. Clausen was appointed to act as Secretary.

Mr. Katzenmeyer, in elucidating the matter, observed that the law referred to was, at all events, a hasty measure on the part of the Legislature. There was no doubt that some of its provisions were good, as far as they affected disreputable places and localities, the resorts of thieves, prostitutes and other disreputable characters; but it was too stringent in a great many other respects, where the interests of honest and respectable dealers were at stake, whose business would be destroyed under the operations of the law. Therefore, it was necessary to represent to the Commissioners the propriety of making a distinction in this respect. The speaker proposed that a deputation of influential and responsible men should be appointed to wait upon the Commissioners of Excise to tell them that they ought to act without prejudice. They should be particularly enlightened on the Sunday question, and be informed that the common lager beer is a more harmless beverage than soda water and other similar mixtures. If all these representations should prove unsuccessful, then there remained nothing to be done but to appeal to the Courts of law for justice. There was no doubt that protection would be secured by such an appeal, for there were many provisions in that law which were in violation of the State and United States Constitutions.

A series of resolutions were submitted, which were read. The following is a translation:

Resolved, That all persons interested in the trade, in which there is invested considerable capital, and which gives employment and the means of existence to a large class of working people; which furnishes a national beverage, such as, according to all experience, and as the statistics in all European States show, has been a means of furthering agricultural interests and public morals and prosperity, so that the traffic is supported and protected by the Governments; that, although as loyal citizens we respect the laws of our State, at the same time, as the citizens of a free country, we cannot refrain from exercising the right guaranteed by the Constitution to each and all of us to protest against a law, or at least some of its provisions, by which our natural rights are infringed, our avocation restricted, and our property suddenly rendered valueless; by which, especially the working classes, who during the week days are confined in damp and ill-ventilated shops and factories, are deprived of the only chance of recreation during one day of the week, or they are compelled to travel outside of the State; by which, also, acts are rendered in one county a misdemeanor, which in an adjoining county are perfectly legal.

Resolved, That the newly passed license (excise) law, at least in part, belongs in this category; that the same is full of provisions of an arbitrary and despotic character, which have been passed without regard to the wants and requirements of a metropolis like the City of New-York; further, that it exhibits a system of favoritism in behalf of one county, and that, if carried out to the letter, it deprives each of the chance of securing protection from the courts of justice, which is against the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and that it is to be feared that if this law should prevail in one of the most important and leading places in the Union, without any efforts being made to prevent it, other districts of this country, which, thus far, have been free from it, will share the same fate before long, in consequence of the continued agitation of temperance fanatics.

Resolved, That one of the objects of the law, to secure a strict observance of the Sabbath, in consequence of the exclusion of one County and the vicinity of the neighboring State, cannot be secured, and that this measure can have no other result but to ruin our business relations in this city in favor of our neighbors, and to reduce the taxes, which heretofore have been manfully borne, which even the General Government cannot approve; further, that in none of the large cities in Europe, even where the State protects the Church, and where religion is strictly upheld, such a restriction of harmless Sunday recreation has never been attempted, much less taken effect; that recreation in fresh, pure air, during a hot summer's day, cannot be considered a desecration of the Sabbath; and, in short, that which is allowed in despotic countries cannot, in a free country, be considered an offence.

Resolved, That we will cause this all-absorbing question to be subjected to a decision of the Courts, inasmuch as we look upon this law in this light, not only on account of the license required from the saloonkeepers, but it will affect us and do incalculable damage to our business, as our stock, as usual, has been made for next Summer; so that by a reduction of the sale many a thrifty manufacturer may be ruined; and, therefore, we are ready to support all those who may be arrested and punished for keeping open respectable places for the sale of lager, and to secure protection against the law in question.

Resolved, That our protest must not be construed as if the sale of strong spirituous liquors ought to be allowed on Sunday, but that we simply apply for the sale of the wholesome, nourishing and non-intoxicating lager-beer, and to allow wholesome recreation on Sunday, while we have no objection that offences be punished and the law vindicated, and the police could be better employed than to be used in the suppression of respectable places. Further, that for this purpose a fund be created and be given in charge of a special committee; that experienced and able lawyers shall be engaged for the cause, if remonstrances to the Board of Excise should be of no avail, which shall be made by a committee appointed for this purpose.

Resolved, That we hereby declare that if all other means should fail, in order to save our business relations, we, at the next elections, with all our influence and power, will be guided not only by the political creed of candidates, but by their principles in reference to our business interests, and to vote accordingly, whatever influence such action may have on political questions.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the following resolution:

Whereas, A due regard for the convenience of all persons having occasion to travel Nassau-st., from Spruce to Wall-st., demands that some measure should at once be taken to afford more enlarged accommodations for pedestrians, and as the present narrow sidewalks are, in many places and by many persons, encroached upon by areas and projections, or stoops of buildings, to such an extent that in some such places two persons can scarcely walk abreast on such sidewalk: be it therefore

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build areas, stoops, or steps for buildings in the said street, between the points above specified, that shall project beyond the house line for a distance of more than eighteen inches, and all such areas, stoops or steps now projecting for a greater distance than eighteen inches, as above, be and they are hereby ordered to be immediately removed, and the Street Commissioner is hereby charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution.

All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

W. L. ELY,
[illegible] HAYES,
W. R. GEDNEY,
Committee on Lands and Places.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of May, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1866: Two panels of 150 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1 and 2; two panels of 150 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2; two panels of 150 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 23 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

Only American line of Steamships [illegible] between NEW-YORK and BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, carrying the U. S. Mail, sailing from New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, [illegible]

NEW-YORK, [illegible], Commander, 2,500 tons, [illegible] horse power...... 17th May.
BREMEN, LOWRY, Commander, 3,000 tons, [illegible] horse power...... 24th May.
ATLANTIC, [illegible], Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power...... 31st May.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power...... 14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power...... July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19; August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

Departures from Bremen, respectively—Cowes: May 8, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency, from New-York to Bremen, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60 50; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, &c., to New-York:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
Return tickets: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ENGLAND	WEDNESDAY,	May 16
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY,	May 19
VIRGINIA	WEDNESDAY,	May 23
HELVETIA	SATURDAY,	May 26
DENMARK	SATURDAY,	June 2
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY,	June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, May 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 A. M.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 16, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. First cabin $90; steerage $30, currency. A limited number of passengers taken.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	June 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY,	May 19
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY,	June 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY,	June 16
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY,	June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the *Scotia*, from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The JAVA will sail 30th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.

The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
Cabin passage......TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage......$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. THOMAS H. MORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage......$20.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 17.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fast sailing steamship LEO will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS, & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. N. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows May 26.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

I. O. O. F.

THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL LODGE, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend a special meeting of the Lodge on Sunday, May 13, 1866, at 12½ P. M., in Doric Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of uniting with the R. W. Grand Lodge, in paying the last tribute of respect to our M. W. Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIES. JAMES J. SMITH, N. G.
JOHN R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

HERMITAGE LODGE NO. 165, I. O. O. F.—In accordance with orders emanating from the Grand Lodge, the officers and members of this Lodge are requested to meet this day, at 12 M., at their Lodgeroom, No. 122 Bowery, to join in the funeral obsequies of our late Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIES.
J. P. HUNT, Rec. Sec. J. L. H. MOSIER, N. G.

MERCANTILE LODGE NO. 47, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby requested to meet at the lodge-room, No. [illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of uniting with the Grand Lodge, to attend the funeral of our late Grand Master, John J. Davies.
WM. A. HALL, N. G.

THE MEMBERS OF SYLVAN GROVE LODGE, No. 275, F. and A. M., are requested to meet in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on SUNDAY, May 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Treasurer, Brother John J. Davies. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
WESLEY [illegible] CHURCH, Master.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH IN FIVE HOURS—entire satisfaction, or no pay. Beautiful sets $15, with plumpers to fill out the cheeks and restore youthful appearance. Nitrous oxide, daily, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS.—Great reduction in prices. One set lasts a lifetime. The best materials used. Gas always on hand at No. 339 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Come and see.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information, apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JEREMY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER......Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. B. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND YONKERS.

The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KUZEER, On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, will run regular, (Sundays excepted,) making two trips each day, leaving Dey-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; leaving Yonkers at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., landing at foot of Christopher-st. and 152d-st., New-York. Fare each way, 30 cents. Sundays, will make two excursions to Rockland Lake, leaving foot of Dey-st. at 8 A. M., Christopher-st. at 8¼ A. M., 22d-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at 152d-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Rockland Lake and return. Fare each way 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, May	8,	12	M.	Monday, May	7,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	10,	1	P. M.	Wednesday,	9,	1	P. M.
Saturday,	12,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	11,	1	P. M.
Monday,	14,	5	A. M.	Monday,	14,	7	A. M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	15,	7	A. M.
Thursday,	17,	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	16,	7½	A. M.
Saturday,	19,	10	A. M.	Friday,	18,	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½	A. M.	Monday,	21,	11	A. M.
Wednesday,	23,	1	P. M.	Tuesday,	22,	1	P. M.
Thursday,	24,	3	P. M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26,	3½	P. M.	Friday,	25,	2	P. M.
Monday,	28,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	28,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	29,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31,	3½	P. M.	Thursday,	31,	7½	A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat THOMAS P. WAY, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIER, will commence her regular daily trips on SATURDAY, May 12.

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave New-York at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
Leave Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct; the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North-river, SUNDAY, MAY 13, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CROSSETT'S GROVE, NEW and very attractive. Also, the new and beautiful side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH, to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after May 14, 1866, the passenger and freight boats connecting with this railroad will leave Pier No. 32 North River, instead of Pier No. 3, as at present.

W. U. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DAMAGED CARRIAGES—SOILED BY REmoval from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages; 1,000 sets harness.
C. WITTY,
Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway,
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.
Office entrance No. 638 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSES PRINCE, GREY EDDIE, KIT CARSON, and Stallion PETROLEUM, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY NEXT, at the stables of James B. McMann, Hunter's Point, Long Island, opposite foot of 34th-st. Sale positive, without reserve. Particulars in future advertisements. W. H. DISBROW, Bazaar No. 100 Liberty-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SO SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages; 1,000 sets harness. C. WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE STAbles, No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th-st., a private rockaway, which has just been put in complete repair; the running-gear entirely new, and for use as good as new. Can be seen until the 15th inst.

W. H. DISBROW'S NEXT AUCTION sale of horses, carriages, harness, &c., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st.

A FINE STYLISH DARK BAY family coupe horse for sale, 15 hands, long tail and mane, kind and gentle, fully warranted; aged 8 years. No. 163 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE, FULL 16 hands, with long tail and good style, warranted sound. Apply at No. 222 West 26th-st., private stable.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3,000 REWARD.

The undersigned hereby offer the above reward for the recovery or information leading to the recovery of the sum of SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, stolen from their messenger, in 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 11:30 A. M., Saturday, May 12; or in like proportion for any part of the same. E. S. HIGGINS & CO., No. 288 Broadway.

LOST.—EIGHT CIRCULAR NOTES, ON DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in favor of Geo. S. Chase, but unendorsed—dated March 5, 1866, for $50 each, in gold—Nos. 816 to 823 inclusive. Payment has been stopped.

C. W. CHASE & CO., Haverhill, Mass.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH INST., IN THE office of the Tax Commissioners, a bunch of small Keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of Receiver of Taxes.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, May [illegible], 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land south side of Christopher-st., near Williams-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Orchard-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Rutgers, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 51st-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 49th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 46th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 78th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 63d and 67th sts., 2d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 78th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 83d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 83d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 123d-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 77th-st., south side 80th-st., near 12th-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 3d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 78th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 76th and 78th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 19 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in instalments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 13, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about

9,000 Uniform Coats,	7,500 Knapsacks,
500 Uniform Jackets,	8,000 Haversacks,
7,500 Great Coats,	8,000 Canteens,
600 Trousers,	1,000 Leather Stocks,
500 Caps,	20 Drawers,
130 Shoes,	100 Shirts,
4,000 Stockings,	500 Bedsacks,
200 Gaiters,	400 Mittens,
3,000 Leggings,	250 Cap Covers,
16,000 Knit Blouses,	20 Pickaxes,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,	270 Mess Pans,
1,000 Blankets, Woolen,	100 Camp Kettles,
60 Blankets, Rubber,	60 Spades,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,	20,000 lbs. Common Tents,
30,000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,	36,000 Shelter Tents, &c.,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.
BY ANCIENT, MODERN, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a very elegant collection of oil paintings, mostly of modern artists, which are worthy the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art. Among them will be found:

T. A. Philips,	Henry Dillens,	Vaumort,
Van Seben,	A. Melby,	Stanfield,
F. De Braekeleer,	Reshays,	A. Staache,
Berlin,	Alaker,	E. Groboau,
J. C. Thorne,	Shaughnessy,	Bowers,
Mario,	Wust,	Dolph,
Vermulen,	Van Lompatten,	Carpenters.

Also, a copy of the well-known picture by Honthorst, "The Release of St. Peter." The above will be found an elegant collection, and worthy the attention of parties furnishing their houses, being, all of them, finely framed. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Tuesday, 15th inst.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
MONDAY, MAY 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

The balance of the catalogue, comprising about 75 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, with about 125 lots of oil-cloths, matting, &c.

We have received a very large amount of GOOD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, from families breaking up, which will be sold without reserve, at our REGULAR WEEKLY SALES, EVERY FRIDAY, UNTIL THE WHOLE IS SOLD.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF TROTTING HORSES.
PARK PHAETON AND HARNESS.
ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
TRUSTEE TROTTING HORSE.
ELEGANT BLACK HAWK MARE.
HANDSOME SHIFTING-TOP WAGON.
LARGE DOUBLE SLEIGH.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at PRIVATE STABLE, No. 114 East 16th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars, see catalogue.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to Jersey City, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of 42d-st., New-York, to Weehawken, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of November, 1866.

The lease of the ferry to be established from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., North River, to any point on the New-Jersey shore that may be found practicable, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, the lofts over Franklin Market, for a term of five years.

Also, the upper half of pier at foot of Stanton-st., East River, for a term of ten years.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, April 12, 1866.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 25 per cent. on the 15th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

E. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

REMOVALS.

MME. DEMDEN
Has removed to
NO. 2 UNION-SQUARE.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

H. T. DEWEY, HAVING REMOVED TO No. 281 Broadway, has greatly increased facilities for business, and an additional stock of Catawba and other varieties of wines and brandies. Persons in want of either will do well to call before purchasing.

REMOVAL.—F. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED his Sewing Machine establishment to No. 785 BROADWAY, southwest corner of 10th-st., up stairs. All first-class sewing machines for sale and to rent.

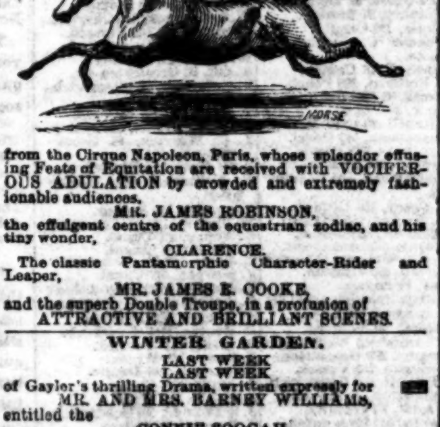
OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. [illegible] BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.
INCREASED AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTION. NEW CURIOSITIES! NEW WONDERS! NEW DRAMA!
MIRTH AND MUSIC! FASHION AND PATHOS! EVERYTHING TO DIVERT THE MIND, PLEASE THE EYE, AND ENLIGHTEN THE UNDERSTANDING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
A grand sensational romance,
BENDITO;
Or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,
abounding in INTERESTING INCIDENTS, EXCITING SITUATIONS, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES. Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamieson, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma Shell, Addie Le Brun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamieson, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilson, &c., will appear.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
aged only three years, and weighing 196 POUNDS, A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the celebrated TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO-EYED CALF.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......MANAGER
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Unparalleled triumphs of the daring equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,



from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, whose splendor effusing Feats of Equitation are received with VOCIFEROUS ADULATION by crowded and extremely fashionable audiences.

MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
the effulgent centre of the equestrian zodiac, and his tiny wonder,
CLARENCE.
The classic Pantamorphic Character-Rider and Leaper,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
and the superb Double Troupe, in a profusion of ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCENES.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of Gaylor's thrilling Drama, written expressly for MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, entitled the
CONNIE SOOGAH,
OR
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
presented with its great cast and beautiful scenery, including
THE SEA-GULL ROCK, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, FINGALL'S CAVE,
CASCADE AND DEVIL'S BASIN IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS CORNEY McGRATH, with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS NELLY NOLAN, with the favorite song of "Abington Green," and a new Irish jig.
MADAME PONISI AS ELSIE OF THE GLEN.
Act 1—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.
Act 2—HIDE AND SEEK.
Act 3—RETRIBUTION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.

On behalf of the Committee,
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

THE FIFTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.
Miss LOUISA MEYERS, Soprano.
(By kind permission of Mrs. John Wood.)
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor, and
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist, who will perform on ODELL'S NEW ORGAN.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In two Characters and two Songs.
G. L. FOX IN BURLESQUE.
DRAMA—ROSINI MEADOWS.
Rosini, Miss Herring; Old Meadows, W. H. Whalley. Harry Menden, W. Marden; Jethro Baxter, C. K Fox.
BURLESQUE OF CAMILLE.
CAMILLE (with a cracked heart)......G. L. FOX.
ARMAND (her most jeweled lover)...Miss HERRING.
New Farce—THE DUTCH STATUE.

BRYANT'S!
Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
Brilliant success of the astonishing aerial ELEPHANT! ELEPHANT!! ELEPHANT!!!
Dan Bryant and Seymour in their world-renowned scene LES MISERABLES! OUR AFRICAN POLKA!!
The Nerves, Tyrolean Galoots, Black Chemist, U. S. Mail! Ten minutes at the Academy.
Plantation Festival—How are you, Greenbacks?

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The season of COMIC OPERA will commence on or about THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at the new and elegant Opera House in 14th-st., with Julius Eichberg's successful work entitled THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

The ablest and most favorite artists have been engaged for this season, and will soon be announced.

H. DRAPER, Director.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—24th-st., next door to the Fifth-av. Hotel. First appearance of Mr. G. W. H. Griffin. New acts, burlesques, &c. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPES.

LECTURES.

LAST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15. Subject—*Habit*. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8.

Tickets for sale at Rushton's, Astor House, and at the door on the evening of the lecture, after 5 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A LARGE EXperience in teaching and in the care of young girls, proposes to continue the education of several of her pupils in Europe. Thinking that parents might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered their daughters for travel and instruction, she invites attention to her plan, promising to do all in her power for any young ladies who may be intrusted to her. Address J. H., No. 21 East 25th-st. References: Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Parke Godwin, Esq., N. P. Willis, Esq.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen for the session of 1866-7, on Sept. 20. For circulars, with terms and references, apply as above.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF former pupils of Nazareth Hall, on FRIDAY, June 8. All who purpose attending will please address REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys; number of pupils limited to 12. Terms $200 per year. D. SANFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY of refinement to teach the English branches, music and French in a family out of the City, where she will find a pleasant home. Apply for two days at No. 24 East 35th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY A POLISH LADY, A SITUAtion as governess; is competent to teach French and German; would accept a situation as housekeeper or nurse; is a good seamstress. Address Mme. K., No. 200 Wooster-st.

MEDICAL.

C. S.—1866.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

HUMANITY SAVED!—PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S, of Braunschweig, Germany, world-renowned imported cholera Elixir, the only sure preventive and cure; tried in all European hospitals. Thousands saved in 1849 in Germany and 1865 in Constantinople. No steamboat, no vessel, no hospital, no family should be without it. Use in time. Sold by all Druggists. BELMONT & DIENELT, No. 199 Spring-st., Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

DR. HANCHES TREATS PRIVATE diseases in male and female, at Office No. 659 Broadway, New-York. Female Regulator, $5, by mail or otherwise. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 10 colored plates; hints of great value to all. Price $1 at office, or by mail, sealed, $1 25.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 473 BROADWAY—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO.
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.
Director......J. GRAU
Lessee of the grand TEATRO TACON of Havana and the new and elegant French Theatre, 14th-st.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 14,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
NOEL GUIDI, Amelia. BOSCHETTI, Oscar. POLLINI, Ulrica. ANASTASI, Richard. ORLANDINI, Reinhart. CORONEL and BARILI, Sig. MUZIO......Conductor and Musical Director.
ON TUESDAY—NO OPERA, in consequence of the day and night rehearsal of Halevy's Grand Work, LA JUIVE, which will be presented (with a brilliant cast) ON WEDNESDAY, May 16.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
On THURSDAY—Opera Night in Brooklyn,
LA TRAVIATA,
which has been received on the opening night in New-York with great enthusiasm by Mlle. BOSCHETTI, Signori ANASTASI and ORLANDINI, which eminent artists will make their debut in Brooklyn on this occasion.

Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway [illegible] Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
The proprietor begs respectfully to
CAUTION
the public against the ticket speculators who infest the sidewalks in front of this theatre, and impose upon the public by demanding an increase on the regular prices of admission.
Carriages may be ordered at
11 O'CLOCK,
At which hour the play now terminates.
THIS EVENING,
And every night until further notice,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular novel, entitled
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; original music by Mr. Mollenhauer; and
GREAT CAST.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.
ACT I.
THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.
ACT II.
Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE.
Scene II. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.
The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.
ACT III.
GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.
The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.
ACT IV.
ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULET BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.
ACT V.
THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
"Home, Sweet Home!"
THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
MONDAY, May 14,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, AND UNEQUALED CAST.
Acknowledged by all
THE MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
but which must positively be withdrawn after THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
to allow for the production of other novelties.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who made her first appearance in America as
GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and will on this occasion say farewell in the same character, and also appear for the last time in
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
MONDAY, May 21, will be presented a new drama, expressly adapted for the Olympic, from Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
will be presented Bulwer's celebrated five-act play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS;
OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Miss IDA VERNON......as......PAULINE
Mr. J. C. COWPER......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
The cast comprising the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, G. Becks, E. B. Holmes, Blaisdell, Barry, Danvers, Nolan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Everett, &c., &c.
TUESDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16,
FIRST NIGHT
OF THE LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
of the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
when will be produced, (after months of preparation and great outlay, and with a superior cast,) the beautiful and touchingly pathetic drama of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
written expressly for CHARLES DILLON, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
Seats secured six days in advance.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND CONCERT
LAST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEASON.
For which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly consented to assist:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Dramatic Artist.
Mr. CARLYLE PETERSILEA, Pianist.
(His first appearance in America.)
THE MENDELSSHON UNION SOCIETY,
under the direction of Mr. Berge, and a grand orchestra.
The following interesting works will form part of this programme: Beethoven's entire music to Goethe's "Egmont," with recitations. Festival Overture for Orchestra. Chorus and Organ. Nicolai. March and Chorus from the "Ruins of Athens," Beethoven. Concerto, minor, for piano-forte—Heurelt, &c., &c.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores and Irving Hall.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will give A GRAND EXHIBITION of the amusing and exciting effects of the NITROUS OXIDE, or LAUGHING GAS,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
Great care, as usual, will be taken in the selection of subjects, that nothing may occur to offend the most fastidious.
The effect of the Gas is to develop the leading traits of character. Some will SING, LAUGH, DANCE, DECLAIM, &c.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES!
Will inhale the Gas—no failure.
At the close, several persons will be invited from the audience to whom the gas will be administered in larger doses, producing profound sleep, and teeth extracted for them WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN, showing the beautiful anaesthetic effects of the gas.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors opened at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The magnificent legendary spectacle of
FAUSTUS;
OR, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
Beautiful Scenery and Gorgeous Effects.
Comedy of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Drama of
THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of G. LINGARD.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr.,
"THE BATTLE STORY,"
"LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO,"
and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.
"Don't Marry a Man if He Drinks." Song. PARKHURST.
"The Patter of the Rain." Song and Chorus. PARKHURST.
"Give me Honest Friends and True." Song. TUCKER.
"Sleep, My Dear One." Song, with chorus. DANKS.
"Happy, Golden Days." Song, with chorus. VAIL.
All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents, or four for $1. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

WANTED—IN DR. ADAMS' CHOIR A YOUNG lady possessing a half mezzo-soprano voice; one with but little experience preferred; liberal salary will be offered to one having a first-class voice. Apply Wednesdays and Fridays, before 1 o'clock, to W. E. BASSFORD, at Chickering & Sons.

PIANOS—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—Carpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by instalments if preferred.

TURKISH BATHS.

No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Vender's Appeals—Police Captains Instructed—Receipts—List of the Licensed.

Capt. Hedden, of the Sixteenth Precinct, Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth, and Sergt. Gross, acting for Capt. Slott, of the Twenty-second, appeared before Commissioners Acton and Manierre, yesterday, and confronted those liquor dealers of their respective precincts whom they, under their instructions from the Police Commissioners, had been unable to recommend. The Captains of these three precincts reported, on the 28th ultimo, nine hundred and seventy-nine dealers of all classes within their jurisdiction. Five hundred and ten of the number the Captains recommended for license, leaving four hundred and sixty-nine venders to appeal directly to the Excise Board's Committee on Applications. Only forty of this latter class applied to the Committee yesterday, and the Committee gave papers to only fifteen of the applicants. It is possible that a score or more of the dealers doing business in these precincts to whom application papers have not been granted, may yet secure license; but it is probable that by the 1st of June about 450 bars will have been closed in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

POLICE CAPTAINS CALLED TOGETHER.

Under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, the Police Captains assembled, yesterday afternoon, in the Trial Chamber at the Central Office of the Department, and were instructed as to their duties under the Excise Law, and particularly with reference to the course which they shall pursue to-day. It is understood—understood only, for the representatives of the Press were not admitted—that the Superintendent instructed the Captains to see to it that at no restaurant, hotel or other place, any violation or evasion of the law is permitted. The Superintendent is said to have called especial attention to the italicised clause of the following paragraph of the Excise Law:

"All persons licensed as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, sell, give and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, orderly and quiet, and between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays, completely and effectually closed. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public upon Sundays, *subject to the restrictions contained in this section.*"

The paragraph quoted is the fourteenth section of the law, under which certain dealers were arrested on Sunday last. It deals with licensed venders only; and as none of the persons who were arrested had been licensed, the complaints against them fall. But to-day any dealer who may undertake to open his bar is to be arrested under the third section of the law, which prohibits the sale of liquors at any time by any person who has no license.

CURIOUS ERROR.

The Board of Health may find something interesting in the following, which is the twenty-fifth section of the act under which the Board of Excise is working:

Sec. 25. Any person who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to any of the individuals to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained in consequence of such sale, and the parties so offending may be sued in any Court in this State by any individual sustaining such injuries, or by said Board of Health, and the sums recovered shall be for the benefit of the party injured.

Treasurer Manierre's total receipts footed up, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, $142,500. The Treasurer of the Excise Board will turn the money in his hands over to Treasurer Bergen, of the Metropolitan Police, on Monday, and Mr. Bergen will use the funds in paying current Police expenses.

On Monday liquor dealers from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Police Precincts are to be heard by the Committee on Applications for License.

Licenses Granted.

Licences were issued on Friday to the following persons:

NEW-YORK LICENSES.

Libby & Bacon, 59 Murray.
J. H. Minors, 24 Coenties-slip.
A. Spaulding, 19 Beekman.
H. J. Becker, 29 Beekman.
L. Finck, 13 Ann.
J. Jones, 144 Fulton.
M. Gilbert, 42 Baxter.
J. F. Speilens, 4 Coenties-slip.
H. F. Murray, 364 Washington.
P. arclay, 471 Greenwich.
N. Dunn, 477 Greenwich.
C. C. Jule, 270½ Greenwich.
J. D. Haffner, 107 W. Broadway.
J. Scheel, 15 Peck-slip.
L. G. Flidier, 5 N. William.
K. Kuter, 22 William.
M. Halecker, 213 William.
J. Brannagan, 84 Cherry.
G. Horn, 7 James.
T. F. Greenley, 288 Wash'gt'n.
C. Wagner, 147 W. B'way.
P. Taylor, 365 and 367 B'way.
B. Egle, 16 Leonard.
G. Thompson, 71 N. Moore.
M. Shea, 147 Leonard.
J. Graughan, 152 Leonard.
H. O'Keefe, 100 Bayard.
J. Foley, 90 Baxter.
A. Baynicl, 88 Duane.
A. Holdman, 7 Elizabeth.
L. Rice, 29 Centre.
J. Mooney, 122 Worth.
T. Foley, 41 Elm.
H. O'Keefe, 19 Pell.
A. Springman, 250 Division.
A. Schneider, 12 Division.
H. Paff, 27 Attorney.
Fenlon & Darcy, 366 Hudson.
F. Schultz, 411 2d-av.
B. Kelley, 552 Greenwich.
E. Kelley, 51st-st. and 7th-av.
A. Deatrick, 61 Attorney.
P. Hurtiz, 161 Rivington.
J. H. Larrigan, 225 Monroe.
T. G. Harrison, 72 8th-av.
L. Zaum, 268 E. Houston.
M. Stenchke, 223 William.
A. McKeenan, 474 8th-av.
A. Karrutz, 219 William.
B. McDonald, 175th & Kings Bridge Road.
J. P. Dodge, 154th and 7th av.
L. Wittley, 536½ Pearl.
G. Scarff, 166 6th-av.
J. Kuntz, 162 Spring.
G. Gunbrecht, 126 Spring.
J. Fitch, 93 Prince.
H. Specht, 150 Prince.
P. Culkin, 415 West.
H. Siems, 295 West.
J. M. Rocket, 86½ Bleecker.
T. Riley, 433 1st-av.
W. Cleary, 172 Varick.
T. Saxon, 215 West.
T. McGowen, 54th & 6th-av.
F. Bruman, 292 Av. A.
[illegible], 3d-av. and 71st.
T. J. Wade, Broadway & 79th.
Wm. Cleary, 190 Varick.
J. Hatten, 123 1st-av.
J. Schneider, 628 7th-av.
West & Cook, 24 West.
J. Peters, 216 Cliff.
H. Schmidt, 125 6th.
J. Singer, 39th & 10th-av.
G. Meez, 29 E. 4th.
P. Kerres, 109 3d.
W. Colter, 153 E. 4th.
M. McGrath, 643 2d-av.
J. P. Roger, 560 3d-av.
J. G. Heator, 125 Broadway.
P. Hahn, 125 1st.
P. Fenlon, 555 Greenwich.
L. Curnew, 219 W. 32d.
J. Hays, 251 8th-av.
W. Ahlborn, 60 Norfolk.
J. Schounger, 123 Delancey.
Richter & Bro., 376 6th-av.
Portner & Pheling, 84 Franklin.
H. Bolte, 381 Broadway.
J. Byrne, 37 Worth.
L. Ruthenhoffer, 199 Duane.
A. C. Lawrence, 96 Leonard.
W. Burchmann, 8 Hoboken.
P. Hanley, 48 West.
L. H. Hopkins, 215 West.
M. Tancred, 453 Greenwich.
M. O'Hara, 415 Greenwich.
B. Emerson, 71 Hudson.
W. Powers, 34 Oak.
O. Haley, 23 Cherry.
T. Alvern, 13 Cherry.
F. Canaher, 24 Cherry.
P. Davis, 18 Cherry.
I. Farley, 177 Chatham.
C. F. Bonder, 13 Cottage-place.
D. O. Sullivan, 454 Water.
G. A. Starkweather, 1 Park-place.
H. Wulfus, 59 Gold.
H. Van Senden, 59 Robinson.
W. L. Lockwood, 146 Chambers.
B. Eckerson, 164 West.
Madden & Bro., 88 and 89 Fulton Market.
D. J. Quigly, 87 South.
J. Driscoll, 39½ South.
P. Joyce, 39½ South.
J. O'Neil, 53 South.
J. Rugan, Lawrence, near 10th-av.
L. Jegel, 27 and 29 New.
H. Wilke, 78 Cedar.
Wintringham & Williamson, 28 Broadway.
J. Destrimer, 22th, between 8th and 9th-avs.
M. Hafner, 91 Stanton.
F. Hornhauf, 127 Stanton.
P. Kraft, 169 Suffolk.
T. O'Neil, 100 Rivington.
S. Bennett, 68 Division.
J. Schneider, 97 Orchard.
J. Bauer, 149 Ludlow.
C. Weber, 48 Ludlow.
H. Kohen, 34 Ludlow.
F. Eichle, 141 Ludlow.
H. Menken, 119 Hester.
F. Goebel, 90 Norfolk.
W. Nelson, 36 Forsyth.
C. Lange, 79 Delancey.
P. J. Hanley, 30 Delancey.
P. Fusch, 58 Delancey.
T. Bauchle, 28 Delancey.
J. Beiser, 100 Delancey.
M. Holfisch, 126 Cortlandt.
W. Henwack, 110 Delancey.
J. F. Goeth, 29 Canal.
G. Vogel, 153 Chrystie.
W. Schneider, 166 Chrystie.
H. Schwab, 80 Chrystie.
W. Burchmann, 40 Chrystie.
J. Pilger, 21 Chrystie.
T. Frost, 380 3d-avenue.
W. McMahon, 292 9th-av.
F. Hague, 330 7th-av.
A. Wontschel, 342 W. 42d.
H. F. Dewey, 201 W. B'dway.
J. Parson, 123 Cedar.
J. Pfannkucher, 47 Cortland.
J. Diricks, 182 Washington.
L. Reebel, 63 Greenwich.
J. J. Mentzger, 4th-av and 87th.
C. Drisedle, 3d-av. and 86th.
M. Neph, 235 West 34th.
C. Dittman, 333 West 44th.
F. Lindner, 280 3d.
L. Boss, 212 11th.
F. Winkler, 215 7th.
W. Holzer, 608 8th.
J. G. Barder, 210 3d.
J. McGrath, 157 Av. B.
H. A. Pohlman, 14 Thomas.
J. Levenhair, 35 Worth.
C. Bodiker, 215 Franklin.
G. Bauer, 28 Jay.
Cody & Brother, 99 Watts.
X. Weiss, 60 Walker.
L. Seebeck, 193 West.
J. McConalogue, 383 Washington.
P. C. Kelley, 395 Washington.
H. L. Power, 17 Park-row.
H. Lamkin, 207 William.
J. F. Schulters, 205 William.
C. Nagle, 227 William.
J. Rheinholdt, 458 Pearl.
J. G. Reiber, 60 Oliver.
N. P. Wall, 12 James.
J. J. Bair, 279 Greenwich.
G. F. Seibeck, 188 Duane.
G. Hill, 91 Walker.
A. J. Barney, 199 West.
C. Walker, grocer, 435 Washington.
J. Zaubusch, 372 Gr'nwich.
W. Donnelly, 13 Pell.
M. Costello, 21 Park.
Freleigh & Tryon, 46 Bow'y.
J. McNamara, 33 Baxter.
F. J. Hermanans, 528 Pearl.
L. Cans, 484 Pearl.
G. L. Kessler, 475 Pearl.
J. Schwarting, 3 Mott.
J. Kelley, 63 Mulberry.
C. Buren & Son, 118 Walker.
J. Schloh, 20 Willett.
G. C. Glas, 412 Grand.
W. W. Sohn, 600 Grand.
M. Lewis, 186 Division.
C. Cosgrove, 91 9th-av.
R. Bernhardt, 7 Frankfort.
C. Wilson, 213 William.
G. P. Rust, 315 4th-av.
J. Basche, 2d-av. and 83d.
J. Halleck, 495 11th-av.
P. Christensen, 157 Chatham.
T. Norton, 273½ Water.
J. F. A. Schaffer, 401 Broadway.
M. Wilson, 36 W. 13th.
G. Grome, 90 6th-av.
J. Ferrien, 124 and 164½ 3d-av.
F. Curet, 764 Broadway.
M. Muller, 552 Washington.
J. Wille, 178 Christopher.
T. Connor, 560 West.
C. Ley, 71 Suffolk.
P. Eckstine, 107 Clinton.
F. Egner, 114 Clinton.
J. Sountag, 446 E. 13th.
J. Eckert, 340 6th-av.
F. Hotz, 250 E. Houston.
J. Marynagh, 349 Wash'gton.
Holland & Treman, 441 and 443 West 16th.
W. Sayn, 9 2d-av.
G. Bathroidie, 129 East 26th.
J. Baba, 247 East 12th.
E. Conody, 96 1st-av.
F. Merkle, 282 East 9th.
A. Moore, 221 Monroe.
A. Brown, 213 East 11th.
John Woolf, 109th near 11th-av.
C. Mertz, 234 East 4th.
H. Miller, 138 Water.
A. Joseph, 643 9th-av.
H. Mitchell, 5th-av. & 59th.
W. Donohue, 613 9th-av.
Cody & Bro., 142 Liberty.
G. A. Buck, 286 10th-av.
T. Goldin, 1,069 6th-av.
A. L. Nosser, 531 11th-av.
A. Zergler, 695 3d-av.
W. Fitzpatrick, 441 W. 32d.
Holcomb & Rutton, 651 W. 42d.
W. Brun, 139 Cedar.
H. Dreyer, 126 Delancey.
J. Hunter, 206 Hudson.
C. Haiber, 90 West Broadway.
J. Kearney, 62 West Broadway.
J. Decker, 65 West Broadway.
E. Hansett, 19 New Chambers.
L. Bitter, 18 Catherine.
H. Lutjen, 334 Pearl.
R. Linden, 419 Pearl.
J. Beln, 449 Pearl.
J. Organ, 328 Pearl.
C. Hubert, 46 Frankfort.
D. Kapler, 281 Greenwich.
T. Donnelly, 266 Broadway.
G. H. W. Van Felde, 70 Cliff.
P. Durcks, 32 John.
H. Brumerhoff, 29 Beekman.
C. Rohndon, 23 Gold.
Boyle & Kavanagh, 83 Nassau.
H. Monginn, 83 Nassau.
A. Mataran, 71 Beekman.
D. Semken, 77 Gold.
S. Wood, 301 Pearl.
H. Rodgers, 109 Fulton.
J. W. Bunn, 39 Fulton.
E. E. Delgroth, 27 Fulton.
F. Birchenbana, 180 Water.
H. A. Chase, 126th and 9th-av.
A. W. Craft, 37 East 27th.
T. E. Macy & Co., 319 6th-av.
M. Schmidt, 449 6th-av.
F. Russell, 612 6th-av.
P. D. Kilduff, 948 B'way.
S. H. Cowell, 305 West.
W. A. Don, 69 Vandam.
P. J. McQueeney, 172 Varick.
P. Fisher, 185 W. Houston.
J. F. Flynn, 81 Carmine.
F. Hand, 91 Suffolk.
J. Detlefs, 166 Stanton.
Lutjen & Zimmerman, 108 South.
D. Loeinger, 177 Eldridge.
C. Fliesback, 67 Eldridge.
C. Heinberger, 231 Forsyth.
W. Norton, 11 Forsyth.
P. Schindler, 124 Forsyth.
Chas. Loruke, 62 Forsyth.
J. Alderman, 199 E. Houst'n.
F. Jung, 12 Delancey.
C. Kerode, 14 Delancey.
M. Harvy, 88 Delancey.
G. Staelin, 80 Eldridge.
H. Muller, 35 Division.
C. Weiss, 35 Chrystie.
H. Gottsch, 307 Broome.
L. Reuter, 325½ Broome.
A. Baum, 259 Broome.
H. Feldman, 243 Broome.
E. Preha, 275 Broome.
P. Paul, 282 Broome.
H. Bishoff, 177 Bowery.
G. Greenhart, 121 Allen.
A. Walter, 77 Allen.
H. Uterts, 332 East 9th-street.
J. Wendling, 215 6th.
J. Garvey, 42d and 4th-av.
J. Merker, 444 9th-av.
L. Vogel, 398 9th-av.
M. Loewenthal, 489 9th-av.
W. Bertine, 237 West 38th.
J. Miller, 181 West 37th.
J. Schneider, 332 W. 36th.
L. Wittlaufer, 402 West 36th.
M. Feeley, 298 8th-av.
J. D. Ralfer, 145 Spring.
H. G. English, 9 Carroll-pl.
J. C. Hashagan, 186 Prince.
A. Walsburg, 484 Broome.
S. Schwab, 64 Wooster.
Frohwitter & Kiffee, 175 Av. A.
J. Schmitt, 109 Av. A.
S. Michel, 181 Av. A.
C. Sittner, 25 1st.
F. Egener, 64 1st-av.
A. Link, 40 Av. C.
H. Vogel, 96 Bridge.
A. Cohn, 288 E. Houston.
P. Binler, 106 E. Houston.
F. Bockhart, 224 Av. B.
M. Runske, 139 Av. A.
J. Ashard, 161 Av. A.
J. Ruttiger, 139 Av. A.
R. Lauer, 347 10th-av.
H. Zimmer, 63 E. 14th.
J. Hallahan, 626 Broadway.
H. P. Felter, 440 Broadway.
C. Bylgrist, 440 Broadway.
F. McLaughlin, 113 Mulb'y.
C. Dietz, 8 Spring.
P. Gramm, 61 Spring.
M. Smith, 189 Mercer.
G. W. Bomer, 48 Spring.
A. Dorian, 11 Spring.
J. Brown, 440 Broome.
W. Partenheimer, 174 Grand.
J. Cook, 117 Broome.
A. Formhals, 256 Division.
J. McAndis, 19 Pitt.
E. Hurst, 224 Stanton.
F. Hubner, 183 Stanton.
G. M. Zeigler, 176 Stanton.
J. Ithner, 106 and 108 Grand.
A. Nelson, 104 Avenue A.
J. Malbatrabt, 191 Greenwich.
D. Keenan, 57 Greenwich.
L. Schoenfield, 24 Greenwich.
J. Cuniey, Third-avenue and 53d.
Cox & Perry, 70 Cortlandt.
J. Siebien, 31 West.
Appel & Carolin, 419 10th-av.
C. Opperman, 384 10th-av.
J. Halligan, 402 West 42d.
J. Wugent, 532 9th-av.
M. Morra, 48th and Broad'y.
W. Knabie, 409 W. 35th.
W. Wendt, 1,043 6th-av.
J. F. Ulrich, 49th and 7th-av.
J. D. B. Allen, 847 7th-av.
W. B. O'Brien, 42d-st. Ferry-house.
G. Brandenstein, 298 W. 38th.
J. L. Stamp, 243 W. 29th.
M. J. Elfus, 229 W. 39th.
Alexander & Duncalf, 2 Irving-place.
J. Gruman, 54th and 4th-av.
E. McDonald, 3d-av. and 44th.
P. Braddy, 3d-av. and 44th.
J. Usher, 312 9th-av.
O. Kenney, 424 9th-av.
J. M. Moore, 408 9th-av.
P. Somers, 370 8th-av.
L. Schwager, 274 8th-av.
F. Hennish, 186 W. 38th.
J. Riley, 226 1st-av.
J. Fitzsimmons, 37 1st-av.
J. Adam, 65 Mercer.
W. Van Nameo, 555 Broadway.
E. Hill, 627 and 629 Broadway.
C. Brown, 176 Christopher.
F. Vincent, 58 E. Broadway.
C. Landerson, 631 Christopher.
M. Maleton, 3 Greenwich-av.
J. C. Carter, 634 Hudson.
F. Pentland, 573 Hudson.
D. W. C. McCorkey, 527 Hudson.
J. McDonald, 91 Division.
A. Burcher, 37 Bowery.
C. Weiss, 178 Canal.
Schroeder C. Jansen, 116 White.
J. Rischoff, 13 Centre.
J. C. Sullivan, 536 Pearl.
A. Botte, 32 Baird.
D. Half, 33 Canal.
J. Mitchell, 20 City Hall-pl.
H. Ingerhage, 542 Pearl.
H. Brothing, 532 Pearl.
A. Zacher, 548 Pearl.
W. Jarvimann, 183 E. Houston.
P. C. Casey, 106 Clinton.
J. H. Immen, 199 Prince.
F. Neise, 58 Macdougal.
W. Tayev, 700 Greenwich.
J. H. Stadtlander, 72 Grand.
M. Feeley, 321 Hudson.
J. Hay, 77 James.
J. Finley, Broadway and 72d.
J. Dreuhardt, 69 10th-av.
J. Michell, 92 W. 31st.
F. J. Turner, 517 Washingt'n.
G. Conroy, 586 Greenwich.
T. Welligan, 205 Varick.
W. Worcott, 642 Greenwich.
F. Heinberch, 11 6th-av.
W. Taylor, 88 Carmine.
J. Devlin, 641 Greenwich.
A. Unlig, 117 Allen.
M. Langs, 120½ Greene.
A. Zimmerman, 176 Mercer.
R. Thomas, 240 South.
R. Dalton, 159 E. Broadway.
M. Klein, 51 Franklin.
C. F. McKay, 448 Broome.
W. Hirdet, 152 Prince.
W. Schultz, 36 West.
A. Meyer, 34½ Whitehall.
J. Moumout, 88 Fulton.
J. J. Carberry, 154 William.
J. Bohling, 42 & 34 Church.
C. Duscher, 241 Washington.
J. Dorcher, 325 Washington.
Hall & McGouren, 74 Vesey.
H. Myer, 107 Warren.
H. E. Alker, 115 Chambers.
F. Holdenger, 3 Essex.
N. Halthen, 27½ Chrystie.
Daniel Eisenger, 51 Allen.
N. Von Glahn, 256 South.
C. Rentenbury, 127 6th-av.
C. Reichstetter, 373 Bleecker.
C. Schneiffer, 23 9th-av.
W. Burns, 633 Washington.
J. J. Coonan, 10th-av. n 19th.
H. O. Hanize, 33 10th-av.
A. Banman, 25 Lispenard.
M. Monaghan, 379 Washington.
W. A. Brown, 455 Washington.
A. Hirsa, 71 Hudson.
A. M. Christallen, 187 Church.
C. Schiter, 286 William.
F. Comlosey, 264 William.
J. Muler & Son, 201 William.
H. Wienam, 341 Pearl.
Griffith & McPherson, 2 New Chambers.
W. Pempsey, 376 Cherry.
G. Klopper, 460 8th-av.
V. Hattermann, 438 8th-av.
F. Sperry, 326 7th-av.
G. Fleury, 135 W. 41st.
A. Hassett, 313 W. 39th.
J. Wallace, 2 Washington.
A. Tinker, 5th-av. and 59th.
P. Montague, 1,370 3d-av.
C. Haas, 3d-av. and 88th.
F. Bodelle, 417 W. 43d.
P. King, 126 E. 29th.
A. Malmken, 19 West.
F. Lenkun, 322 West.
J. Welch, 288 Spring.
T. Brennan, 7 Washington.
J. Malmken, 22 West.
A. Hafner, 165 Westh 30th.
W. Becker, 124 West 11th.
J. Muhleback, 127 W. 27th.
W. Radian, 223 1st-av.
E. O'Brien, 206 1st-av.
E. Rourke, 231 1st-av.
J. Schaler, 283 1st-av.
J. Hormann, 286 9th.
J. Dasheimer, 114½ 6th.
J. Boehner, 8 6th.
A. McLoughlin, 69 E. 6th.
A. May, 231 5th.
C. Kmken, 117 6th.
J. Shiltes, 251 Centre.
M. B. Lynch, 408 Broome.
Harrow & Lowell, 148 Bowery.
A. Massabo, 15 Howard.
Clark & McDonald, 30 Spring.
K. Dittman, 218 1st-av.
T. Bolger, 223 1st-av.
J. Riley, 226 1st-av.
J. Riley, 180 1st-av.
G. Weyrick, 293 Bowery.
J. Aminster, 444 E. 13th.
T. C. Scott, 64 Bleecker.
J. Hutt, 134 60th.
W. H. Freeman, 814 Broad'y.
John Cy, 156 Mott.
M. Tragesser, 230 E. 12th.
F. Brown, 62 6th.
W. Knell, 203 Av. B.
J. Muller, 3d-av. and 119th.
J. S. Stehling, 378 E. 8th.
A. Holmes, 323 3d.
F. Epp, 207 Av. B.
G. Merle, 3d-av. and 124th.
A. Kissmann, 3d-av. & 110th.
J. Hassinger, 1st-av. & 114th.
F. Roeder, 215 3d.
J. A. Martin, 63 Av. C.
J. Bosher, 157 Attorney.
P. Pegnignot, 59 Grand.
S. Schropfer, 79 Thompson.
C. Dorcher, 121 Monroe.
C. Southard, 86 Madison.
E. Scully, 209 Henry.
J. Bicker, 62 E. Broadway.
J. & A. McHale, 20 Bayard.
M. Lauber, 626 Pearl.
A. Spiegel, 49 Bayard.
M. Boll, 55 Bayard.
John Seigman, 51 Bayard.
A. R. Duryea, 186 South.
W. A. Phinnary, 132 South.
M. Burns, 201 South.
M. Purcell, 11 W. Broadway.
A. F. Browne, Wash. Market.
Bessen, Camarden & Sperry, 176 West.
C. S. Laffery, 28 Fulton.
Pettit & Crook, 136 Water.
J. W. Ludwig, 130 Pearl.
C. Lauter, 150 10th-av.
W. Dipperman, 158th, near 10th-av.
R. R. Green, 101 South 9th (Brooklyn.)
A. Siegfried, 103 Cedar.
J. Powers, 19 Albany.
H. Howarth, 109 Wash'n.
J. Chany, 94 Greenwich.
G. Hicks, 48 West.
J. McAuliffe, 62 Av. C.
C. Kumbuger, 121 Av. B.
H. Nuhm, 94 Pitt.
G. Klopfer, 102 Ridge.
G. Kaiser, 196 Orchard.
J. W. Steinfest, 8th-av. and 11th.
A. Silverbrandt, 253 E. 11th.
C. Smith, 387 3d.
P. Hall, 270 9th.
T. Stafford, 429 East 10th.
J. Wolfinger, 15 Clinton.
R. Oanor, 40 Canal.
G. Best & Co., 9 Bowery.
Feldman & Bro., 12 2d-av.
M. Flood, 25 3d-av.
C. Linke, 238 East 10th.
A. Seedler, 117 5th.
A. Schmidt, 11 5th.
J. Drater, 218 5th.
A. Shaehlmann, 112 3d.
[illegible] Rader, 73 9th-av.
W. A. Hearns, 283 Grand.
H. Wendt, 203 Madison.
Louis Kahl, 143 Ludlow.
C. A. Reed, 288 Grand.
J. P. Onderdonk, 104 Clinton.
D. McCarthy & Bro., 126th and 4th-av.
J. Halloran, B'way & 48th.
L. Brost, 3d-av. and 133th.
F. Siegfried, 3d-av. and 128th.
P. Madden, 107 Canal.
F. Kane, 1 Broome.
F. E. Burke, 19 John.
H. Obitz, 137 Fulton.
T. E. Marcy & Co., 287 6th-av.
T. E. Marcy & Co., 190 6th-av.
W. L. Brockland, 33 Cortlandt.
G. Hedden, 71 Cortlandt.
C. Newbeck, 232 Fulton.
C. Burns, 121 West.
P. Dexter, 43 West.
M. O'Connor, 111 Washington.
A. Fuller, 236 and 4th-av.
H. Clark, 325 11th-av.
J. Murry, 368 8th-av.
J. Appel, 344 8th-av.
J. Campbell, 330 9th-av.
G. Stent, 587 3d-av.
H. Voller, 705 3d-av.
J. H. Boessenbrecker, 553 11th-av.
A. C. Burst, 1,419 B'dway.
J. Cushley, 358 3d-av.
F. Schott, 138 3d-av.
F. Kubell, 55th, near 4th-av.
J. Pautle, 162 East 45th.
W. J. Smith, 3 Irving-place.
M. Flood, 157 3d-av.
J. Miltner, 435 11th-av.
P. Menringer, 466 9th-av.
W. Lander, 327 Avenue A.
John Gannon, 204 Av. A.
A. Fassig, 283 Avenue A.
W. A. C. Kenepent, 18 3d-av. and 29th.
A. Abram, 92 Vesey.
Bass & Clark, 108 and 110 Warren.
J. D. Marshall, Jr., 3d-av. and 84th.
J. Hay, 154 Washington.
C. A. Dunnonling, 3d-av. and 83d.
G. Orth, 709 7th-av.
H. Winjert, 695½ 8th-av.
J. Kitzelhans, 426 W. 32d.
G. Webs, 340 Delancey.
J. Marson, 204 South.
C. H. H. Meyers, 205 South.
G. R. Bush, 259 South.
D. Kearney, 28 Houston.
M. Casey, 80 Houston.
Wm. Kiser, 16 Houston.
Wm. M. Carroll, 218 Cherry.
H. Wilson, 208 Cherry.
Wm. O'Connor, 208 Monroe.
V. Seaman, 32 Monroe.
Chas. Droe, 224 Madison.
J. Stimbrink, 39 E. Broadway.
R. Hergert, 123 Division.
J. Haveron, 236 Spring.
W. R. Oberman, 165 Chrystie.
C. Stierhens, 108 Forsyth.
H. Atten, 63 8th-av.
W. Fiescher, 45 6th-av.
A. Olt, 60 Greenwich-av.
S. Galbraith, 21 Greenwich-av.
J. Purcells, 482 Broome.
John T. Conners, 426 Spring.
T. C. Weyrick, 64 Greenwich-av.
J. R. Mott, 211 Bowery.
F. J. Fischer, 174 Christopher.
Worcheer, 156 Spring.
W. Tooker, 108 W. Houston.
N. Young, 415 Canal.
J. Hofner, 84 Grand.
L. Petre, 197 W. Houston.
F. Murphy, 535 Canal.
F. Treasler, 158th near 10th-av.
F. Anterneath, 85 Chatham.
P. Canne, 232 Broadway.
E. Roever, 1417 Broadway.
W. Fink, 211 Warrick.
J. Pause, 130 Worth.
H. Bartells, 189 Duane.
J. Axtinarm, 11 Jay.
J. Boslin, 296 West.
J. O'Donnell, 366 Greenwich.
J. Couse, 143 Hudson.
B. Loper, 334 Pearl.
C. Reese, 115 Wooster.
P. Ruth, 4 Laurens.
L. Ryan, 34 Laurens.
John Dopfer, 7 Thompson.
T. McMahon, 27 9th-av.
H. Laughlin, 3d-av. n'r 129th.
C. Fuch, 214 East 9th.
P. Dinon, 139 Avenue C.
J. Schmidt, 137 Attorney.
G. Reiterger, 164 Attorney.
T. Schumermann, 152 Rivington.
H. Kuvee, 5 Norfolk.
B. Nansbaum, 143 Ludlow.
N. Hamelbather, 86 Forsyth.
J. Kesschetter, 151 Eldridge.
J. M. Korber, 117 Essex.
J. P. Menzare, 108 Bleecker.
C. Koch, 178 Prince.
G. McMoritz, 118 Spring.
M. Jost, 117 Wooster.
J. Walter, 25 Wooster.
J. Kortling, 58 Cherry.
P. Keating, 375 Cherry.
A. Reimers, 25 E. Broadway.
M. McMahon, 263 Division.
D. McNulty, 216 Chatham.
J. Vages, 4 & 6 New Chambers.
F. Mahon, 70 Catharine.
G. Barclay, 60 Cherry.
T. N. & A. March & Applegate, 158 West.
T. Griffin, 157 Maiden-lane.
H. Mackey, 83 Pine.
H. F. Kahns, 86 Broad.
W. C. Bumiston, 116 4th-av.
T. & G. Rossiter, 58 Warren.
J. McGowan, 252 W. 33d.
H. Hasselbach, 188 W. 38th.
J. A. Schritter, 187 W. 38th.
J. Edwards, 360 10th-av.
J. Ebbits, 362 Hudson.
C. Huntenstein, 477 9th-av.
J. Wilkins, 527 6th-av.
J. H. Meyers, 376 6th-av.
J. Zarif, 1,360 Broadway.
C. F. Kuhn, 339 Broadway.
M. Doherty, 815 7th-av.
J. Kilken, 347 7th-av.
P. Lambert, 185 7th-av.
W. A. Tyler, 18 West.
J. A. Morchanser, 218 av. A.
F. Muler, 232 av. A.
T. Lahey, 112 East 23d.
C. Danterman, 264 av. A.
H. Wunan, 223 av. A.
P. Mueller, 29 av. A.
B. Schultz, 129 6th.
L. George, 127 av. A.
J. Murdian, 123 av. A.
C. Schworshopp, 38 1st-av.
H. Newmann, 189 1st-av.
B. Callan, 264 East 12th.
C. McConnell, 308 Grand.
J. Bunning, 56 Tompkins.
W. Kennedy, 371 1st-av.
J. A. Bartz, 410 1st-av.
G. Breck, 373 2d-av.
S. O'Hara, 324 Av. A.
W. Kennedy, 249 Av. B.
S. Kellinger, 6 Union-place.
W. Manten, 167 East 22d.
G. Frick, 295 East 23d.
J. Bolger, 205 Av. A.
J. Wool, 65 Av. A.
W. A. Dame, 68 1st-av.
F. Forstman, 138 Baxter.
J. Kinder, 17 Spring.
J. H. Schaffer, 417 Broome.
S. Krauss, 225 Grand.
G. Henricken & Co., 483 Cherry.
Semcken & Co., 486 Cherry.
M. Reynolds, 306 Madison.
Quimby & Hollender, 88 Jackson.
L. Vogel, 235 Rivington.
C. H. Werman, 29 Tompkins.
V. Meisel, 110 Ridge.
A. Frith, 310 E. Houston.
J. Schroeder, 200 Stanton.
J. J. Smith, 1 W. 10th.
H. Meyer, 101 6th-av.
C. Keil, 8 Greenwich-av.
J. Stillwell, 57 11th.
E. McGinn, 738 Greenwich.
F. Meyer, 183 Spring.
E. Sage, 502 Broome.
M. Doran, 6 Varick.
H. G. Muller, 36 White.
H. Riemann, 305 Broadway.
Looke & Farmer, 474 Wash'n.
P. Roach, 482 Greenwich.
M. Muller, 361 Greenwich.
F. Aery, 201 Church.
B. G. Harrison, 330 Pearl.
G. Chambers, 113 Cherry.
J. Kenserve, 123 Roosevelt.
J. L. Davis, 114 South.
G. Figal, 116th and 11th-av.
J. Windolph, Broadway and 40th-av.
J. Gorman, 1,298 Broadway.
J. G. Ferris, 307 West.
Chickey & Baccalina, 237 Spring.
F. Wertzen, 231 Hudson.
M. Doscher & Co., 29 Carmine.
W. Hudson, 3 Battery-place.
E. Cook, 29 Fletcher.
Union League Club, 26 E. 17th.
J. H. Walters, 186 Fulton.
F. Tollner, 57 Orchard.
J. Wilt, 268 East Houston.
P. Kolberger, 64 Delancey.
M. Inup, 48 Spring.
P. Tousey, 14 Spring.
A. Karzel, 426 Broome.
T. Farron, 270 Grand.
A. Lagier, 36 East Houston.
F. Conly, 44 East.
P. Peterson, 334 Monroe.
G. Fisher, 189 Rivington.
C. Guntzer, 33 Attorney.
A. Lenges, 14 & 16 Eldridge.
J. McAuliffe, 121 Av. B.
G. Gwelin, 193 Bowery.
W. Schoen, 56 Av. D.
J. Abels, 290 8th-av.
T. Garvey, 62 10th-av.
J. Wehle, 149 4th-av.
C. Powers, 94 6th-av.

IN BROOKLYN.

J. Goehler, 2,035 Fulton-av.
C. B. Holder, Fulton and Brooklyn avs.
G. H. Wright, Gates, near Bedford-av.
A. Barker, 153 Myrtle-av.
C. Triban, Atlantic and Hopkinson-av.
J. Scannel, Jay, near Washington.
M. Murphy, Carroll, near Nevins.
R. Cowan, Pacific and Washington-av.
W. E. Walters, 63 S. 7th.
J. Williams, 139 S. 7th.
T. Barry, 238 Grand.
T. Buckhardt, 173 Grand.
P. J. Hughes, 10 Grand.
M. Affenhauser, 68 Grand.

American Temperance Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Temperance Alliance took place yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute. About 2,000 persons were present, the larger portion of whom were boys and girls from the public schools in this City, who have signed the temperance pledge.

Mr. Lucius Hart, in a short speech, announced that he had been requested to preside.

The annual report was then read, from which we make the following extract:

"We have much pleasure in being able to state that our labors have not been in vain. The subject of entire absence from all intoxicating drinks has been brought before the religious public in various Churches and Sabbath Schools. New societies have been formed and hundreds have signed the pledge, tracts have been distributed and medals given to the juveniles as an encouragement to their keeping the pledge. Situations for several young men have been secured, and successful meetings held with the newsboys and destitute children. Our missionaries have labored with good results amongst the seamen. A great, practical work is being done, and we have reason to hope that the coming year will witness continued success in the great and good cause. The operations of the society will be given in detail in the general report and we feel quite certain will give satisfaction to the subscribers and donors of their organization. We rejoice not only in the success which has attended our own labors, but also at what we see around. The new law regulating the sale of strong drink, especially as it relates to the Sabbath and the concentration of temperance influence, accomplished in the formation of the new society known as the National Temperance Society. Both are steps in the right direction, which we are glad to see. We pray that peace and power may attend all efforts to remove the business which is filling up coffins, opening graves, tolling bells, breaking hearts, blasting hopes, ransacking the church, and destroying soul by thousands. We feel grateful to the religious and benevolent public for their kindness in giving; to the press for notice of meetings; to ministers and gentlemen who have kindly given lectures free of all charge. Turning our attention particularly to the young, we intend faithfully to labor on, knowing our success in the work is sure.

After an address by Maj. Merwin, Miss Effie Parkhurst was introduced, and sung with much feeling and greatly to the delight of her youthful auditors. A temperance address, by Daniel Boone, the youthful orator, followed, and Mr. Revell and Mr. J. H. Richardson also favored the audience with a few remarks.

At the conclusion of the exercises, Miss Swan, the giantess, from Barnum's Museum, Gen. Grant, (not Ulysses S.,) and the infant drummer made their appearance, to the great astonishment and delight of the little ones present.

THE LABOR QUESTION AT THE SOUTH.

Interesting Exhibition of Howe's Cotton Picker—Description of the Machine.

In company with a party of scientific and mercantile men we attended yesterday an exhibition and practical test of a machine, which, if it proves as successful on an extended scale as it does in the careful experiments shown us, is designed to work a revolution in cottondom and throughout the marts of the world second only to that effected by the invention of the Cotton Gin.

It is well known among all great traders that intense anxiety is felt the wide world over concerning the cotton yield of the United States this year. In 1860 the yield by States was as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
Mississippi	1,202,507	Florida	65,153
Alabama	989,955	Missouri	41,188
Louisiana	777,738	Virginia	12,727
Georgia	701,840	Illinois	1,482
Texas	431,463	Utah	136
Arkansas	367,393	Kansas	61
South Carolina	353,412	New-Mexico	19
Tennessee	296,464		
North Carolina	145,514	Total	5,387,052

That anything like this amount will be obtained this year, is not pretended or looked for by the most sanguine, indeed the highest estimate we have anywhere seen is the following:

	Bales.		Bales.
Mississippi	701,456	Tennessee	237,168
Alabama	593,970	North Carolina	72,757
Louisiana	388,819	Florida	65,153
Georgia	300,789	Missouri	82,376
Texas	431,468	Virginia	25,454
Arkansas	215,173	Illinois	45,000
South Carolina	106,023		
Total			3,265,601

If this amount of cotton can be raised, it is more than probable that in the present demoralized condition of labor at the South its gathering will be impossible. All the planters agree that the picking requires a force three times greater than the cultivation, and it would be a moderate estimate that placed the loss of labor at the South at two-thirds of the season of 1860. Statesmen and merchants, producers and consumers, rich and poor are alike interested in the subject, for it affects policies and pockets, two sensitive portions of National and individual life. The influx of Northern bone and sinew is not yet felt to any appreciable extent in the Cotton States. The entire system by which the staple has been produced and placed in the market is changed, and the question comes up from every interested quarter, Where can we find the labor? This state of things will be of advantage to the freedmen, who are willing to work, and who will hereafter be paid *per pound* in cash or its equivalent, and who have it in their power to-day to lighten or depress the money markets of the globe. Clearly, then, any plan by which labor can be multiplied will be hailed as most welcome, and any means or appliance, mechanical or otherwise, that will assist the planter or producer to *gather* the abundant crop which will whiten his fields this Fall will do more toward relieving the embarrassments of the time than can be stated or clearly comprehended.

This, an inventor, Mr. Howe, claims to be able to show, and it was for the purpose of testing his claim that the meeting referred to was held. At No. 31 Cedar-street we are shown what is called "Howe's Cotton Picker." It consists of a tin tube some three feet long, with a small crank at one end, over which and through the tube passes an endless chain made of steel links, with projecting barbs. The manner of its application is simple. The workman slings it by a strap over his shoulder, with his left hand he puts the tube underneath the cotton, with his right he turns the crank, and in less time than the nimblest fingered female picker in the Southern field could pick one pound, he would pick five, which are carried by the barbs of the endless chain through the tube and out at the other end, over cleaners, into the usual gunny bag that trails from the waist.

Mr. Howe, the inventor, and other well-known experts, experimented upon cotton that was lying upon the table, on the floor, in drawers and pigeon-holes, surmounting difficulties that would not of course be encountered in the field, where the ripened ball is ready for the easiest wooing. The little machine, which seems destined to work mighty changes in the coming Fall, is light, weighing about two pounds, durable, and quite facile in operation. Its parts are duplicate of its fellow-machines, so that its repair is easy, and, so far as the mere physical points of excellence, availability and expense are concerned, there was a unanimous opinion of indorsement.

It is claimed, moreover, by Mr. Howe, that the operation of the machine loosens the fibre in such a way as causes it to "gin" easily without cutting the staple, its effect being to present first-class cotton at a valuation of ten per cent. above that of hand-picked cotton. Those who are familiar with the hand process know that the most careful picker is apt to gather leaves and dirt, and to press the fibre so as to squeeze from the green seeds a coloring matter which materially affects the appearance and market value of the article. With the Picker no such difficulty is experienced, as in the first place, all leaves or dirt are untouched; and in the second, guided by an intelligent hand, directly beneath the ball the machine carries the cotton, unpressed by anything, straight into the bag, without removing the seed or discoloring the material.

A practical planter from the State of Georgia gave it as his belief that the machine would do all that was claimed for it, and backed his opinion by an order.

Whatever may be the result, politically, it was evident to all present at this most interesting exposition that the days are not distant when the picking-machine will be as universal in its sphere as the sewing-machine; and there can be no doubt that the advent of this long-desired labor-saver will advance in many ways the regeneration, social and economical, of the Cotton States.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.

A Factory Cashier Knocked Down and Robbed of Over $16,400—The "Butcher-cart" Thieves Again on the War Path.

Another of those daring and most inexplicable street robberies took place yesterday afternoon, when a cashier was knocked down in Forty-third-street and robbed of a carpet-bag containing over $16,400 in National Bank and United States Treasury notes. The circumstances attending this affair are precisely the same as those recorded of the celebrated bank messenger robbery in Beekman-street, about five months ago, and of the attack made upon the cashier of John Roach & Son, in Rivington-street, some six weeks since, and the inference is that this last robbery has been committed by the same gang, who are now known as the "butcher-cart thieves."

From the statements made by the Police, it appears that about half an hour after noon of yesterday Mr. J. H. Higgins, cashier of the firm of E. S. Higgins & Co., wholesale carpet-dealers and manufacturers, doing business at No. 358 Broadway, stepped from an Eighth-avenue car on the corner of Forty-third-street on his way to the carpet factory of Messrs. Higgins & Co., situated at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River. In his possession was a small carpet-bag containing over $16,400 in United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills, with which the cashier was to pay off the hands employed in the factory. When Mr. Higgins had gone about half way down the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, he passed a man standing on the sidewalk, and as he did so was suddenly struck in the face by this man, the blow taking effect full in the right eye, and staggering the recipient. At the same moment a man sprang from a butcher's cart standing near by, who struck Mr. Higgins a second time on the head with some unknown weapon, the effect of which was that the unfortunate cashier was laid prostrate upon the pavement. As soon as the assailants had succeeded in rendering the cashier incapable of resistance, they seized the carpet bag, and throwing it into the cart, which had all this time been in the custody of a third member of the gang, and jumping in after it, the horse was driven rapidly off.

The cart was traced through Forty-third-street to Eighth-avenue, down the avenue to Forty-second-street, through which street it passed to Broadway, where it was lost sight of. The cashier was so suddenly attacked and so severely handled by the highwaymen that he is unable to give any definite description of either the cart or its occupants. He, however, states that the cart is similar to those used by butchers, and is painted a dirty white color, and he believes it had the word "Bryant" painted on the side. The horse was a dark brown one, with rapid action. The man who made the first assault upon Mr. Higgins is a tall, well-built man, had a black moustache and wore a linen coat, which description tallies almost exactly with that given by the messenger of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburgh, of the man who took the initiative in the Beekman-street robbery. The man who jumped from the cart, Mr. Higgins scarcely saw before he was knocked down, but thinks he was of rather light build. The third member of the gang, who remained in the cart, is described as being of medium height and stout build.

An alarm was given by Mr. Higgins as soon as he recovered his senses, but it was too late to arrest the thieves, owing to their rapid movements and the absence of any spectators. Mr. Higgins proceeded to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh-street, and gave information of the robbery having been committed. Capt. Slott immediately telegraphed to the Central Office the leading facts in the case, on which orders were sent out to the entire force to look out for the thieves. No arrests have as yet been made.

THE AEREON.

Dr. Solomon Andrews' Flying-Ship—The Plan of Construction and Mode of Operation—A Trial Trip next Week.

There is at present on exhibition in this City, in an inclosed lot, corner of Houston and Greene streets, a balloon of peculiar construction, which is claimed by its inventor to be the long-sought-for, long-hoped-for, aerial ship which is to supersede all other vehicles for the rapid transmigration of souls and substances from one portion of this terrestrial sphere, at least, to another.

This is not the first time for its inventor, Dr. Solomon Andrews, or a machine of similar construction, from his hands, to be before the public. In 1863, Dr. Andrews, being then a Surgeon in the United States Army, had witnessed the repeated failures to accomplish, to any extent, the desired results by army ballooning—captive balloons being found unequal to the design to obtain proper reconnoissance of the enemy's position. At this time he proposed to construct an aerial ship, and place the same in the hands of the Government, guaranteeing to sail five or ten miles into the rebel lines, or over them and back, or ask no pay. The offer was declined. There was a great deal of red tape, the doctor says, around just then, and his scheme, like many another promising one, got strangled. Subsequently, the matter was brought before Congress and a Committee appointed for its investigation. That Committee reported favorably, but in the pressure of important political business, and the presence of the closing events of our civil war, the affair was again swamped. The hobby of fifty years, nevertheless, is not easily cast aside, however many the arguments are brought against it, or the disappointments which may follow the desire to have it publicly acknowledged. The delays of the circumlocution office succeeded only for a time in relaxing the vigor of the inventor. The auction sales at the close of the war found in Mr. Andrews a ready purchaser of the two great army balloons—"Union" and "Intrepid"—with which he has since constructed the buoyant portion of his Aereon. Having proceeded thus far, he was determined to convince the sceptics by actual experiment in this City, and came here from Perth Amboy with the object sometime since. Here he met some gentlemen who took the matter in hand to aid him in his enterprise, and a company was formed, of which Dr. Andrews is President. This company was organized under the statutes of the State on the 24th day of November last. Thus assisted, he is now prepared to make his ascent, and to prove at the risk of his life, the logic of his deductions. The balloon or Aereon, and its appurtenances, are now nearly completed, and we understand that next week all will be ready for the ascent. To those who may not have an opportunity to see the Aereon, the story of its appearance and mode of action may be interesting.

This air vessel is composed of the two balloons above named, which were cut in segments, as we sometimes cut the rind of an orange. These segments were joined, forming one elongated Aereon, its lesser diameter being 50 feet and its greater 85. This balloon lies horizontally in the atmosphere, and resembles closely in shape a long lemon, tapering to a point at either end. An intricate arrangement of net-work covers this, and numerous ropes and cords passing through a wilderness of pullies, descend to the car suspended some sixteen or twenty feet below. A belt or strap embraces the balloon longitudinally, controlled by the cords and pullies, and by which the inventor claims he can depress the upper or under surface of the Aereon at pleasure—in other words, give concavity of form above and beneath—a matter of great importance to the successful working of his scheme, and in addition to enable the aeronaut to accomplish a new purpose in aeronauting, to admit a contraction or expansion of the gas in the Aereon. The car is of wicker work and cradle shaped, about 15 feet long by 2 feet wide, hanging parallel, and in the same direction as the inflated balloon above. A car 3 feet long, of a width to move freely inside the basket, is placed on runners of the same curve as the bottom of the basket, and secured by tackle so that it may be held in any desired position. In this basket the ballast is placed. The object of this movable car is to be able to change the inclination of the Aereon by changing its centre of gravity. It is claimed that in ordinary cases the change of position of the aeronaut will alone accomplish this object. There is also a rudder at one end of the Aereon, composed of a triangular sheet of muslin of peculiar construction, which is wrought by cords attached thereto and leading to the car. The Aereon will contain, when sufficiently inflated, 40,000 cubic feet of gas, and is computed to have an elevating power of two tons.

Now for the *modus operandi*, presuming the Aereon to be inflated and ready for its upward and onward flight. The aeronaut steps to the rear end of the basket, thereby elevating the bow (or one end of the lemon) five, ten or fifteen degrees as the case may be. As the motion of the balloon will be in that direction in which least atmospheric resistance is offered, it is claimed that she will move, not vertically as other balloons do in a still atmosphere, but upward and onward in the direction pointed to by her bow on an ascending plane. When a sufficient height has been attained the aeronaut will open the valves and discharge gas, at the same time stepping forward to the bow end of the basket, which will depress the bow of the Aereon, before elevated, thus guiding her direction on the descending plane. Having gone sufficiently low, still in the same direction, he will throw out ballast and again ascend, and so on, thus progressing to his journey's end in the zig-zag mode in which a ship tacks against a head wind. On a near approach to the earth, Mr. Andrews says, he has only to step to the middle or rear end of his basket, and thus elevate the bow and check the momentum; then sail horizontally for a short distance or throw out more ballast and move on the ascending plane. He further claims that his rudder will turn his vessel as readily or more so, the medium being less resistant, as a ship is turned in the water.

This is briefly the principle of action by which Dr. Solomon Andrews proposes to initiate a new era in the transportation of human beings and all their belongings from place to place with a rapidity much greater than the wind itself, for he claims that such shall be the speed he can attain that the strongest head wind, doing its utmost, can but retard his motion, not control it.

Dr. Andrews claims, and with justice, that he is at least entitled to the indulgence of the public till he has shown them that the time and the man have come to control the wind and navigate the air, or fail in the attempt to do so. He proposes next week if possible to have all things completed for his trial trip and to make it then; and if he succeeds, as he hopes to do, in sailing around New-York and returning to the neighborhood of the place he starts from, enough shall have been proven to guarantee him the support he shall have earned, and to confirm the universal hope that aerial navigation is somewhat less remote from us than the discovery of the philosopher's stone or the elixir vitæ.

LAW REPORTS.

The Way Divorces are Obtained in New-York—Motion to Set Aside a Decree—A Minister in the Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 12.

Before Justice Barnard.

Anna A. Saxton vs. Joseph A. Saxton.—A motion was made in this action yesterday, on the part of the defendant, Rev. Joseph A. Saxton, to set aside a decree of divorce entered in this Court on the 2d day of February last. The judgment granted at that time was to the effect that Anna A. Saxton, the plaintiff, be divorced from her husband Joseph, on the ground that he had been guilty of adultery, on divers days, and at certain houses in Mercer-street, naming them, in January and February, 1862. The decree of divorce, which was published in our columns at the time, was an absolute one, and by its terms gave the custody of the children to the plaintiff.

The defendant, in his affidavit, made a few days since, and on which, among others, is based the motion for the setting aside of the decree, says that for twenty-two years he has been a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel; that he was married to the plaintiff in 1856 by Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The order to show cause why the decree of divorce should not be set aside was granted by Mr. Justice Clerke on the 26th day of April last. The desire of the defendant now is to be let in to defend on the ground that the decree was obtained in fraud of his rights; that he never knew anything about the suit until he saw in a New-York paper a notice of the decree. Below we give an abstract of his affidavit:

Joseph A. Saxton, of Norwichtown, in Connecticut being sworn, says: I am the defendant in this action; I am and have been for 22 years a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel; on the 7th of October, 1856, I was married to plaintiff, Anna A. Saxton, by Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in New-York City; after such marriage, we lived together as man and wife, residing at various places until January, 1859, when we went to live at Norwichtown, Conn., and there remained until April, 1861; we then came to New-York, and resided with her parents for some months; in February, 1862, I returned to Norwichtown, and have since that time resided there; at the time of my return to Norwichtown, my wife refused to return with me, and has since resided with her parents; I have endeavored to induce her to return to me, but without success; I am informed and believe that the above action was commenced against me by my wife for a divorce in November, 1865; I have never been served with the summons, complaint, or any process or papers in the action.

The affidavit further sets forth that defendant never received any summons or other papers by mail, and never saw anything of the kind published in any newspapers. The first intimation that defendant had of such an action was from a copy of a New-York paper received by him at Norwichtown, through the mail, on the 8th of February last, in which there appeared, under the head of "Law Reports" of the 2d of that month the following: "Anna A. Saxton vs. Joseph A. Saxton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, the custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff." Defendant thereupon proceeded to institute inquiries as to the grounds on which such judgment had been obtained, and he caused an examination of the judgment-roll to be made by his counsel, T. M. Adams, Esq.; that said counsel informed him, after examination, that the decree of divorce was obtained on the ground of certain alleged adulteries committed by defendant in January and February, 1862, at Nos. 75 and 77 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, all of the allegations being fully set forth in the complaint. The defendant then denies all the allegations in the complaint except the facts that he was married in Oct. 1856, and that he is by her the father of two children. He pronounces the charge about his being in Mercer-street for improper purposes at any time, a wicked and malicious falsehood. He then goes on to say that at the time when he is charged with having committed the adulteries, he was absent from the City, and can bring abundant proof to substantiate his statement in that respect.

He further testifies that an order of publication of the summons herein was granted Nov. 21, 1865, on an affidavit made by the plaintiff in the action and by no other person; that the order provided that the summons be published once a week for six weeks in the *World* and *Leader*, and that a copy of the summons and complaint be deposited in the Post-office and directed to the defendant at Norwichtown, Conn. That he was residing at the last named place when the order was made, that plaintiff knew it, and that he never received by mail or otherwise any summons, complaint, or other papers in the action. Defendant further says that in his best judgment and belief no copy was ever mailed to him, and that it was not intended it should be; that it was her intention and also the intention of her counsel to obtain the decree by fraud and false representations, thereby preventing him from showing to the public the falsity of the charges brought against him by his wife. He further swears that his wife has told various persons, and among others some highly respectable clergymen, that the only way she got a divorce was on the ground that deponent had neglected to provide for her.

The other side of the case is given in the following abstract of the affidavit:

Anna A. Saxton being sworn, testified that she was the plaintiff in the action, 26 years of age, and the mother of two children; that plaintiff and defendant, with their children, lived in Forty-seventh-street, in this City, from April, 1861, to the latter part of February, 1862, when defendant absolutely deserted deponent, and left her living with her children at her father's; that her father supported her and her children, and also her husband during the time they were there; that the husband contributed nothing during all the time he was there to their support; that in the latter part of February, 1862, her husband left her without cause; that prior to that time they had lived very unhappily together, often not speaking to each other for weeks at a time; that she, the plaintiff, began to feel that it was a great burden on her father, and after her husband deserted her she frequently wrote to him to send her money to meet her necessary expenses for the support of herself and children; that she often urged him to provide a place for her to live in, and offered him over and over again to live with him at any place, no matter where, only so it were a *home;* that since February, 1862, defendant has sent her not to exceed $150 for the support of herself and two children, in all over four years; that about 18 months ago, after deponent had urged defendant over and over again by letter to make some provision for her, deponent went to Norwichtown, Conn., to see defendant personally; and to urge him to provide for her, and to offer to live with him. That his answer was she must return to her father and stay with him, till he should see fit to send for her. That she return did to New York to her father the same day and without even enough to pay her expenses back; that from that time to this, deponent has not received one dollar from defendant; deponent is positive that defendant, her husband, was in New York during all the month of January, 1866, and up to the 20th or 25th of February, of the same year, and she fully believes that he committed the acts of adultery charged in the complaint. That in January and February, 1862, deponent knows they were living in Forty-seventh-street, and their domestic relations were very unhappy as before stated. Deponent further says she has always felt a delicacy in showing up her husband's adultery, and that was the reason that she did not fully state the facts to Dr. Adams. That this divorce was obtained entirely at the suggestion of the deponent, after she had heard of her husband's adulteries, &c.

The motion will be continued the present week before Justice Barnard.

The Rights and Duties of Stockholders.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice Lott.

Knowlton vs. Fitch.—This action was brought by a customer of a stock broker to recover against the broker under the following circumstances:

The plaintiff paid a margin in defendant's hands, and instructed him to "sell short," 100 shares of stock, which was done. When the time expired within which the stock was to be delivered, the broker, instead of buying in the stock, took 100 shares of stock then in his hands, belonging to customers of his, and delivered it in fulfillment of the contract he had made on behalf of the plaintiff. Afterward, the stock having risen in price, the broker demanded a further "margin," and not receiving it, bought the stock and charged it to plaintiff's account, exhausting the margin in defendant's hands. The plaintiff claimed that all the steps taken by defendant after the sale first made were illegal and void, and sued to recover back the margin.

L. A. Fuller for plaintiff; John Sessions for defendant.

The Judge reserved his decision, and after consideration, ordered judgment in plaintiff's favor, and filed the following decision: "I am of opinion that the stock delivered by the defendants to carry out the sale made Oct. 6, on account of the plaintiff, must be deemed to have been purchased from their customers to whom it belonged, for the account and benefit of the plaintiff, and that the subsequent transaction or purchase of the 15th of November cannot be deemed or held to be a purchase for the plaintiff to supply the stock so delivered."

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted on the estates of the following named persons:

Sarah Davidson, Margaret Hawe, or Howe, Wm. Weyman, Shephard L. Hamlen, B. Mottfield, Michael Ebler, Helene Schwartz, James O. Farrell, Ferdinand Quinde, Elizabeth Fitz Harris, Ernest Kopp, Mary A. Kearney, Catharine Olker, John Snell, Joseph Leggett, Le Maire Zabriskie, John Carroll, William Marsh, James Kain, Ann Earl, John Feigenbutz, John Lorton, Bridget Murtha, Belinda Rafter, Patrick Murphy, Mary E. Weaver, Ellen Mullen, Leopold Roenthal, Elizabeth Kealy, Annie J. Robinson, late of Chicago, Ill., Robert Lowden, James Bagley, Francis Studelberger, Elizabeth Carter, Gilley Shaw, Edmund Sharland or John Call, Mary C. Gould, late of Jersey City, John F. Clough, John L. Schieffelin, late of the City of New Haven, Conn., John Jeffcott, Francis O'Kane, Frederick Smith, Charles Budnetski, Anthony Kette, John L. McDermot, Michael Hogan, Pierre Marcellin Gauffreau, Frederick A. Thibault, Catharine Bloch, Henry R. Church, Peter Welcker, Joseph M. Smith.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Henry T. Moore, Solomon Frouk, Wm. T. Patterson, Joseph de Susini, Carl Dode, Catharine Seidel, Catharine Brumer, John B. Haskin, William Stockmayer, Catharine Hess, Clarissa B. Moore, Louis Kuen, Catharine Wissenbach, Michael Donohue, Susan R. Smith, Herman Robzach, John Kavanagh, Daniel Whritner, Frederick Turnt.

WILLS ADMITTED.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following-named persons: Conrad Schaefer, Patrick S. Hector, John L. Schieffland, Pauline L. Morgan, Patrick Murphy, Henrietta Hen, Manuel Jose de Bumargo, Eliza B. Stewart, John Snell and Bridget Kiernan. None of the above wills contain any bequests of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

By Justice Jones.

Jesse A. Crandall *vs.* Daniel T. Washburne; motion granted and cause referred to St. Clair Smith, as Referee to take an accounting, &c. Michael Boland *vs.* Maria McGuinn; motion granted. Thomas Hickey *vs.* Thomas Keenan; motion granted without costs. James C. Brevoort et al. *vs.* The United States Patent Banking Company; motion granted. James Colles, Jr., et al. *vs.* D. R. Smith et al.; motion granted. Michael Boland *vs.* Maria McGuinn; motion granted without costs on terms.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 12.

By Justice Barnard.

In the matter of Zeno Burnham, an imprisoned debtor; let the sale of the property, &c., of Burnham be postponed until after the argument and decision of the General Term. Edward R. McIlvaine *vs.* J. W. Butler; motion granted. John Cornwall *vs.* Charles V. Culver et al.; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

F. V. B. Kennedy, Receiver, &c., *vs.* James Goss et al.; see memorandum with Clerk. Orlando Alexander *vs.* James L. Spink et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event. William Mackey *vs.* Ludolph A. Fulgraff; motion granted, with $7 costs, to abide the event.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 14.

The People *vs.* Henry O. Claus, murder; Same *vs.* William Wolf, receiving stolen goods.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 14.

The People *vs.* Thomas Graham and Robert Peterson; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* James Callan; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Daniel B. Cronan; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Darby Kelly and James Smith; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Antonio Gastler; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* G. W. Humbert and Henry K. Clinton; grand larceny.
Same *vs.* George Harrison; petit larceny from person.
Same *vs.* Peter O'Neil; manslaughter.
Same *vs.* Henry Smith; disorderly house.
Same *vs.* Joseph Mears, Sr.; receiving stolen goods.
Same *vs.* James Collyer; forgery third degree.
Same *vs.* John Conners, Edward Leonard and Peter Downing; burglary third degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

AN AUCTION-ROOM THIEF.

Leon Sebastion, a very well-dressed German, was charged with stealing two dozen handkerchiefs from the auction-room of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. Jesse C. Kenner, employed by the house to watch suspicious characters and known thieves, said he saw the prisoner go to a bundle of handkerchiefs several times, but always when about to take the goods his heart appeared to fail him. At length he mustered courage enough, but when taking the handkerchiefs out of the bundle Officer Kinner stopped him. Mr. Haggerty was called, but he could only testify to his loss; he saw nothing of the larceny. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A TRICK AND DEVICE CASE.

James L. Perry, a man well advanced in years, and well known among bar-room loungers, was charged with obtaining $10 by trick and device, of Edwin W. Barstow, a ship chandler in Maiden-lane. Mr. Barstow is a manufacturer of anchors and chains, and, as alleged, Mr. Perry came into his place and represented that he was a sea Captain. Complainant could not say whether prisoner was a sailor or not, but he talked business like a "salt." Defendant purchased $500 worth of chain, which he ordered to be sent to New-London, and from there, he said, he would tranship it in his bark to the Sandwich Islands. After the purchase was made, he threw his card down, and told Mr. Barstow that the bill should be C. O. D., which means, "collect on delivery." Suddenly, after this arrangement was made, he changed his mind, and said he guessed that he had better pay cash and he would go to the shipping-house and get the money; he then remembered that he had to send a telegram to San Francisco, about thirty words, that would cost about $7. "Couldn't he" he asked, "borrow that amount of Mr. Barstow for a few minutes?" Mr. Barstow said "certainly," and he called his book-keeper, who had nothing less than $10, which he gave Perry. Mr. Barstow could not, of his own knowledge, say whether the borrowed money was or was not invested in a telegram; he could not say whether James L. Perry was a genuine or a bogus Captain; all he knew was he loaned the money, and a great many people came and told him that this fellow had swindled them, but that his was about the best case on which to procure a conviction. He complained of him, but was sorry to come into Court, he said, to make a fool of himself. The prisoner was acquitted.

A HASTY POLICEMAN.

George Wilson, a swell-mobsman, was charged by Policeman William Maguire with laying his hands on a woman, at the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, with intent to steal as a pickpocket. The officer received information from some citizens that the prisoner was acting in a suspicious manner. He watched him, and on seeing his hand swing up against the lady, and strike where the pocket should be, he arrested him. The officer supposed that if he told the Court what he had been told it would be received as evidence, and, in his anxiety to catch the thief, he did not wait long enough to see his actions and give them in testimony. A verdict of not guilty had to be rendered.

NO JOKE.

John H. Friny, John Golney, and Michael Cypher, were charged with stealing a pair of gaiters worth $8 from a shoe-store in Carmine-street. One took the shoes and pitched them to an associate, and another told Thomas Tyrell, a painter who was at work close by, and who witnessed the theft, to hold his tongue or they would stick the shoes down his throat. They felt in the humor to commit either a robbery or a murder. A policeman was informed of the theft and he arrested the accused. They were all convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Spring Style.—Nothing can be more neat, graceful and becoming than the latest hat production of KNOX, who still maintains that supremacy among the fashionable hatters of this City which has been conceded to him by the popular voice for the past twenty years. His stores are No. 151 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, where those who aim at style in dress should purchase their hats.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths,

No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

May 12—*In Steamship Borussia for Hamburg*—Mrs. Rosenthal, two children and nurse, New-York; Mrs. P. Zimmermann, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pupke, three children and servant, New-York; Theodore Mendelson, Chicago, Ill.; Percival Fraser, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cunningham, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George Gemunder, Savannah; Miss Gemunder, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. John Wadlinger and two children, Minersville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Feldstein and servant, New-York; L. Watermann, Genneseo, Ill.; Morris Rosenfeld, Genneseo, Ill.; Wm. Grosse, Washington, D. C.; Miss Louisa Farmer, New-York; C. H. Zimmermann, New-Orleans, La.; T. Bohlsen, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Ludewig, Baltimore, Md.; Oliver Cutts and family, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Lang and family, Philadelphia; M. Layton, T. W. Adams, Penn.; A. Bernheimer, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Hildechenbach, St. Domingo; A. Warneke, Peru; G. M. Oldenbourg, Mexico; J. Haan, Mexico; L. Schlesinger, New-York; Aug. Strauss, New-York; Mrs. Caroline Duchochois, New-York; Victor Duchochois, New-York; Mrs. Bruhn, Davenport, Iowa; Leontine Prill, New-York; Mrs. Catharina Uhl and son, New-York; Catharine Liebel, New-York; Miss Jenny D. Reymer, New-York; S. Williams, New-York; Marie Scholl, New-York; Mrs. Sarah Blum and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Horwitz, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Ludwig Weiss, Cincinnati; O. G. Neustadt, New-York; A. Guntrath, Nashville, Tenn.; Frederick Reick, New-York; A. Levy, Indiana; L. Kiesow, Rock Island; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Goebel, sister, 2 children and 1 infant, New-York; M. Rosenau, Louisville, Ky.; Jacob Ruply and 2 children, Washington, D. C.; H. Sussmann, Boston, Mass.; G. Dornhoefer, Boston, Mass.; Master Gustavus Ruply, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lyons, Washington, D. C.; William Mauer, Washington, D. C.; Charles Markscheffel, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Wiemann, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Henry Niebuhr, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Burckard, Galena, Ill.; John Bohnst, New York; Aug. H. Weile, New York; Charles Bukemeyer, New York; F. W. Ortmann, Charleston, S. C.; Nicholas Sahn, Chicago, Ill.; M. Olsen, John A. Dahn, and G. Lehmann, New York; Otto May, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Barret, Havana; Charles Lautner, Pittsburgh, Penn.; John N. Petermann, Charleston, S. C.; Miss Wilhelmine Bergenheim, New-York; Miss Helena Bergenheim, New-York; Miss Sophie Petersen, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Fuhring, Chicago, Ill.; Wendell Zollinger, Louisville, Ky.; Valentine Mattmann, Louisville, Ky.; S. Murb, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas Goss, Louisville, Ky.; A. Bachmann, New-York; Theodore Lampe, New-York; Edward Dossau, New-York; Christoph Schneider, Savannah, Ga.; Louis Neu, New-York; Louis Wittkowsky, New York; Charles Philipp Ward, New-York; Paul Wiese, Davenport, Iowa; Jacob Schloss, Isaac Schloss, Pottsville, Penn.; Henry Kohrs, Claus Bielenberg, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirschfeld, Alabama; Miss A. Hirschfeld, Alabama; Jacob Sander, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. Philipp Hirschfeld and child, Alabama; Mrs. Anna Maria Fuss and one child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Levy and child, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaibel and child, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Keller, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Marie Glokler, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Minna Kohnert, San Francisco, California; Mrs. Dr. Stein and two children, Mrs. Helene Lerkowitz and two children, New-York; John Trampert, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Johann H. Burkel, Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kohne, Charleston, South Carolina; Mrs. Lindeman and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Veit, Mrs. Auguste Vogt, Miss Louise Blint, George Herbert, New-York; W. D. Henners, J. F. Henners, Charleston, S. C.; Charles Miller, Savannah, Ga.; Henry Funck, Muscatine; Gerhard Penning, New-York; Thos. Deane, E. S. Wallace, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Lang and two children, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Fuss, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Abels, Manchester, N. H.; Peter Dant, Iowa; Philip Ranger and one child, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Michel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. John Fricke, Indianapolis, Ind.; Julius Ludorff, Cal.; Frederick Bohmer, Cal.; J. C. Link, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Hahn, Louisville, K.; and others in the steerage.

May 12—*In Steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Theodore Faber, Mrs. Charles Bussett, Mrs. Gellathy, of New-York, Miss Martha Cope, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Adams L. Gosling and wife, Isaac and Jacob Gosling, David Galbraith of Hamilton, William H. Faber, James T. Kirkpatrick and wife, George W. Spencer, William Cope, of Philadelphia; Mr. Calwell, L. Marichale Dames, R. Dixon, of New-Orleans; Baron Ed. Eichthal, Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt, James A. Scott, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Mr. Stewart, A. G. Meyer, James Robertson and wife, Jacob Gosleng, Mrs. John Adams and child, Richard Rivers, E. Eddie, of Philadelphia; V. Peterson, Herman Peterson, of Pittston, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Marendll, of England; Francis and others in the steerage.

May 12—*In steamship the Queen, for Liverpool*—John White, Mrs. John White and Miss White, J. G. Meyer and Mrs. Meyer, Senor M. Mareneo, S. Guardiss, C. Rayguera and F. Mareneo, Senorita Rayguera, P. Murphy, J. Browell, Mrs. Browell and 6 children, J. Newman, A. Brower, R. Haggerty, John Halstead, Mrs. Dorrington, Miss H. C. Sibree, Mrs. W. H. Dove, Mrs. M. Clincy, C. Brandis, J. R. Squier, Mrs. Griffith and child, Miss Garret, Hon. M. Locago, Mr. James Mitchell, Mrs. Caunce, Miss Jane and Annie Caunce, W. F. Stetson, W. Betsworth, John D. Lyman, Mr. Chedeville, V. Footona, J. M. Valirme, William Whitlock, Mrs. Whitlock and 2 children, A. Moffit, George Gray, Mrs. Gray, 6 children and servant, Theo. Handall, Mr. Edward Hall, Mrs. E. R. Hall, Mrs. Jennings, Master Geo. and Newman Hall, Mr. John Dixon, Mrs. Dixon and six children, Rev. J. E. Jones, Mr. E. J. Hill, Mr. E. Quinn, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Hugill, Mrs. J. E. Hill, Rev. Dr. R. S. Trippett, Mr. S. S. Tatum, Mr. E. W. Case, and 120 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the Union, for New-Orleans—Mrs. D. M. Humphries and 2 children, Miss Humphries, Walter R. Daniel, Mrs. C. H. Cushman, 2 children and servant, Matthew Crooks, Otto Bug and wife, H. F. Janier and lady, Mrs. C. A. Doyle, Lazarus Keiffer, Lewis Keiffer, Sigmund Keiffer, Isadore Keiffer, Oscar Wimmer and lady, Charles Van Noedan, Joseph Loeb, Ernst Wierman and 2 children, Mr. McConnek, C. H. Kenian, S. Harding, Miss Loeb, Miss Burnett, J. W. Simpson and lady, H. D. Ambrose, Mis Adah Wade, E. D. Foster, J. M. Ford and servant, C. Florall and servant, Mrs. John Dow and 2 children, Aug. Siegel, H. A. Mortimer, Miss Lucy Wells and others.

In Steamship Missouri, for Savannah—Frederick Farnsworth, Frederick Von Kamp, Mrs. Henry and daughter, L. B. Purk, A. Jackson, George McMichael, William H. Howell, Joseph Carter, A. B. Prince, Robert Mayu, F. A. Holloway, Mrs. W. K. Dunning, Wm. McIntyre and family, J. S. Mann, J. R. Allen, Mrs. Wickham, Miss Mary Duncan, J. McDonald, Charles Hicks and family, Thomas Cornell, Henry Higgins, Miss Jackson, A. R. Fuller and family, Henry Robbins, T. H. B. Greene, Mrs. Gemmenden and daughter, Chas. Sparth, J. C. Russell, R. Alvarez, James Fitzgerald, H. Haggerty, Samuel Thompson, L. B. Tucker, H. B. McDowell, H. Moyer, B. D. Orocheron, R. M. Dunning, A. B. Townsend, James Murphy, A. T. Robinson, Miss R. Morris, Master Duncan, C. D. Burtiss, H. Willetts, Wm. Powell and son, A. Rosenberg, M. Jackson, W. G. Peck, and 13 in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—R. D. Cafferty, J. T. Ewing, W. H. Messmore, C. M. Poientlicker, G. W. Chapin, R. J. Muller, James F. Butler, B. L. Judson, H. C. Poole, W. L. Abbey, H. A. Nelson, E. P. Platner, C. G. Westcott, A. S. Dawson, Mrs. James McBernig, Miss Louise Ludlona, Mr. Parker and lady, G. W. Nichols, J. G. Gottsberger, lady and Master Gottsberger; George Gottsberger, Colin Lightbody, A. J. Williams, S. C. Ayres, J. H. Hall, G. H. Irwin, Mr. Hoes, Simon D. Garen, Jacob Shuler, Henry Hess, G. S. Hockey, John Chadwick, J. F. Young, J. D. Young, Jessie Hall, Charles Watrous, Matthew Hetrick, J. Wilson, Mrs. Quitern, Miss E. Cook, Dr. C. Osgood, James Finnegan, Wm. De Nyse, Isaac I. B. Levy, J. H. Emerson, Wm. Bowman, Fred Brosher, M. C. Blummer, R. W. Lasses, E. S. Tumpler, Chas. Hanlon, Phillip Gresso, R. R. Shaw, E. Talbot, Charles Meyer, James Gardiner, E. Bronson, lady and servant, and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon rises... 4 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 46 | Gov. Island. 7 36 | Hell Gate.... 8 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Gulf Stream, Mount, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans, D. N. Carrington; Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Francis Satterlee, Aiden, Apalachicola, R. Post; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamers Nereus, Searle, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; G. H. Stout, Lord, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; President Fillmore, Luce, Charleston, T. Dunham; Geo. Peabody, Holmes, Philadelphia, Merchant & Carman; Langdale, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Atlantic, (Brem.,) De Haan, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Fleaworth, (Br.,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Free Trade, Foster, Cow Bay, J. Henry; Hoppet, (Swed.,) Brandt, Falmouth, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs J. B. Campbell, (Br.,) Anderson, Pugwash, N.S., Brett, Son & Co.; Arab, (Br.,) Dominguez, Darien, Ga.; Albert Davis, (Br.,) Davis, Cow Bay; A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, E. M. Bixbee & Co.; F. Gustaker, (Oldg.,) Haze, Bordeaux, Ruger Bros.

Schooners Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, Woodruff & Robinson; E. G. Knight, Rowes, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Sarah Jane Gardner, Newport, G. N. Stranahan; W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, J. Douglass; Union, Rich, Philadelphia, J. Henry; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Philadelphia, Young & Cowan; E. A. Kelsey, Lindsey, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Connecticut, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; W. H. De Witt, Gory, Eleuthera, J. Russ; Angelina, Hix, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloops Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Fred. Brown, Wightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Georgia, Dewer, St. Thomas 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. May 7, lat. 25 51, lon. 67 41, spoke brig Ellen Thompson, from Porto Rico for New-Haven. 9th, lat. 29 18, lon. 73, passed the wreck of schr. Royal Standard, apparently lumber laden. Bark Caroline Lamont arrived at St. Thomas May 4, having on board the crew of the ship Young Mechanic, burnt at sea.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London April 28, and Havre 28th, with mdse. and 627 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. May 4, lat. 46 57, lon. 47 33, passed bark Medac, bound W. May 11, lat. 40 13, lon. 71 05, passed ship Southampton, from London for New-York.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 6th inst., with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 10th inst., lat. 32 24, lon. 77 50, spoke brig Thos. Owen, from Nuevitas for New-York.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Ramsey, Liverpool April 14, via Halifax 8th inst., with mdse. and 208 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Put into Halifax for a supply of coal.

Ship Shatemuc, Soule, Callao 117 ds., with guano to Barrill Bros. Passed Cape Horn Feb. 21. Has been 11 ds. N. of Bermuda with strong westerly gales. No date, lat. 28 S., lon. 29 W., spoke Br. bark Patagonia, from Arica, Peru, bound to Swansea. Lat. 34 N., lon. 65 W., was boarded by the wh. bark Arthur Pickering, and took from her the Captain and three men of the schr. J. B. Whitbee, which was wrecked in the Gulf on the 23d inst., bound from Wilmington, N. C., for Barbadoes—the crew having been rescued by the Arthur Pickering.

Bark Ninfa Tagliania, (Ital.,) Morana, Palermo 70 ds., passed Gibraltar March 31, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Virginia, Wood, Buenos Ayres 52 ds., with hides to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Express, (of Scilly,) Humford, Colombo 111 ds., with coffee to Hewlett & Torrance—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. W. Salisbury, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. N. Holmes, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. S. Curtiss, Fox, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, for Delaware
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. R. Hickman, Nickerson, Mystic.
Schr. Eclipse, Stout, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Tilden, Davis, Providence.
Schr. L. Willets, Bayles, Newport.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Newport.

BELOW—Ship Southampton, from London.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamers Arago, Borussia, Etna, The Queen, Caledonia, Saragossa, Marmion, Star of the Union, Alabama, Monterey, H. Livingston, Missouri, Gussie Telfair, Hatteras, Niagara, Valley City.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 12—Arr. steamers Fairbanks, from New-York; Neptune, from do.; barks J. Steele, from Ardrossan; Western Sea, from Aguin; brig Ida M. Camery, from Cardenas.

Also arr. ship Childwickbury, from Calcutta; barks Warren, Hallett, Goree; Regina, Liverpool; Syrian Star, Andressa; brig Waltham, Remedios.

Below—Yacht Juniata, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Baltimore, May 12.—The steamer Worcester, of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, arrived here last night. She touched lightly on a shoal inside the Capes during a fog, but was not in the least damaged. She brings a valuable cargo.

The ship Young Mechanic, Grant, from Boston March 8, for Hong Kong, was burned at sea April 15, in lat. 11 15, lon. —, supposed from spontaneous combustion of petroleum oil on board. Captain and crew were saved by the French bark Eugenie, and landed at Pernambuco, from which port they were brought to St. Thomas May 4, in bark Caroline Lamont, Bowker, from Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Beatrice—bark, from London for Port Adelaide, 24 ds. out, no date, lat. 6 20 S., lon. 26.

Berkshire—ship, of Boston, from Callao for Dunkirk, April 1, lat. 10 S., lon. 30 W.

Gentle Annie—Br. brig, from New-York for Montevideo, no date, lat. 9 3, lon. 21 W.

Jean Baptiste—Fr. bark, from Pernambuco for Havre, no date, lat. 1 N., lon. 38 W.

La Ciguena—bark, from Girgenti for New-York, May 11, lat. 38, lon. 72 46.

Rattier—Ital. ship, from Palermo for New-York, May 6, lat. 34 23, lon. 66 29.

Thor—Norw. brig, from New-York for Pernambuco, no date, lat. 6 S., lon. 31 W.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. Thomas, May 4, bark Caroline Lamont, from Rio Janeiro.

At Goree, April 18, brig Madonna, from New-York, arrived the 6th.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?

IF NOT, GO TO

DEMAREST, BALL & CO.'S,

NO. 57 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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FINE RIDING SADDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, and STABLE-FURNISHING GOODS

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CLEAN ROOMS AND FURNITURE.
CLEANLINESS THROUGHOUT.
PRIVATE ROOM FOR SHAMPOOING.
A LARGE NEW SWIMMING BATH.
GREATEST OF LUXURIES.
THE BEST OF COSMETICS.
AS A CLEANER OF THE SKIN,
AND A PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,
IT STILL REMAINS UNEQUALED.
A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.
15,000 BATHS THE PAST YEAR.

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GENTLEMEN—6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M. LADIES—10 to 12 A. M. SUNDAYS—GENTLEMEN 6 to 12 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 225, May 12, 1866.

48, 26, 49, 46, 65, 69, 59, 7, 29, 23, 33, 22, 38.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 226, May 12, 1866.

74, 43, 37, 7, 12, 23, 68, 66, 56, 51, 27, 55, 50.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 225, May 12, 1866.

6, 28, 9, 63, 59, 13, 45, 47, 21, 74, 56, 51, 29.

SHELBY—Class No. 226, May 12, 1866.

13, 49, 18, 59, 66, 62, 78, 75, 58, 22, 72, 71, 7.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

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ALL PRIZES CASHED IN LEGAL LOTTERIES.—Circulars and drawings sent.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, near 29th-st.
Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

$300,000.—STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.—We are offering the largest and best selected stock of carpets, oil-cloths and furniture in this City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years; Check matting, &c.; Dutch hemp carpets, &c.; cotton and wool carpets, &c.; all wool, &c.; tapestry, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75; also 160 pieces of Crossley's best patent tapestries, a little damaged by salt water, which will be sold at a great bargain.

We also offer a very select stock of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 8th-av., corner of 8th-av.
H. O'FARRELL.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR AT ONCE, 3-STORY brick house, 20x32 on basement and parlor floors; suitable for one or two families. Call at the house No. 18 Bush-st., Williamsburgh, 6 blocks from South 7th-st. Ferry, or to S. COCKCOFT, No. 117 Broadway, N. Y., room No. 2.

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WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING OR house cleaning by Mrs. FISHER, No. 724 8th-av., corner 50th-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, and one large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen, to let, with or without board, at 29 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with all modern conveniences, in the first-class house, No. 118 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts.